The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Fifth Appearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON. Free List entirely suspended, Public Press Excepted. Engagement of Mr. BRUCE NORTON. On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MAY 12th, The performance will commence with the Celebrated Scotch Drama, entitled GILDEROY THE FREEBOOTER.
Jock Muir - Mr. Bruce Norton
Janet - Miss Woulds
To be followed with the New and Original Farce, entitled THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
Turby - Mr. W. Ellerton
Mrs. Turby - Mrs. Parker.
After which Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled MAGIC TOYS.
Merlif - Mr. Fitzjames
Valentine - Miss L. Thompson
The performances will conclude with Buckstone's celebrated Drama of PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE; OR, GUILTY CONSCIENCE.
Pryce Kinbells - Mr. H. Vivash
Judith - Mrs. Parker
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 8s. 6d.

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE, POSITIVELY CLOSING. SATURDAY, 19th MAY. LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO. The person who neglects to see HAMILTON'S magnificent DIORAMA before it leaves Dublin voluntarily shuts his eyes against one of the most stupendous and beautiful works of the age. The following splendid additions have just been made to the Diorama:— The Graves of our Brave Heroes; Cathcart's Hill; St. Petersburg; Palace of the Czar, illuminated. Moscow, &c. A Grand Morning Representation on SATURDAY, May 12, at Two o'clock, when, by the kind permission of Col. Mylius, the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend with their Brass Band, Drums, and Fifes. Exhibitions, every day, at Two. Evening, at a quarter past Eight. Reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, 7, Westmoreland-street.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS. FIRST GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE, On SATURDAY, MAY 19th, At Half-past Two. Upon which occasion the Entire Evening Programme will be presented. Evening Performances as usual at Eight o'clock.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS. The following New Songs, &c., will be Sung by this celebrated Troupe On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT: "Many a time" (first time), "Twinkling Stars are laughing love," "Pretty Dinah Snow," "Johanna Crowe," "Sally Primer," "Willy has gone for a Soldier," "Nelly Gray" (the Campbell's version), &c., &c., &c. All of which may be had at WISEHEART AND SON'S. New Branch Establishment, 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Where Tickets only can be had and places secured.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
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ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
AND CHARLEY FOX.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16.
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WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16.
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
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TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock. THIS DAY (Saturday), May 12, DAY PERFORMANCE AT HALF-PAST TWO. EVENING commencing at a Quarter to Eight. NOVELTY! VARIETY!! ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENT. On MONDAY, May 14th, and Every Evening during the week. TUESDAY, May 15th, SELECT BOX NIGHT. Under the distinguished patronage of the Right Honourable H. E. Littleton, and Officers of the 2nd Staffordshire Militia, on which occasion the Band of the Regiment will attend. WEDNESDAY, May 16th, Under the distinguished patronage of Col. F. P. Harding, C.B., and Officers of the 22nd Regiment. The Band of the Regiment will attend. FRIDAY, May 18th, FASHIONABLE BOX NIGHT. Under the immediate patronage of Col. Smyth, C.B., and Officers of her Majesty's 16th Regiment. The Band of the Regiment will attend. Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at Nine o'clock to Stalls and Boxes only. Ladies and Gentlemen taught the polite art of Riding. Cards of terms to be had at the Box Office. After the Close of the Dublin Season, this Establishment will visit all the Principal Towns in Ireland. Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

MONEY.—BILLS at Three Months promptly DISCOUNTED.—Apply, by letter only, to "L. M," 24, Grafton-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.) Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day, (Sundays, from 9 to 11). Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

THE SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN. Sanctioned by the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade.
PATRON. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
PRESIDENT. The Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
The Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry. The Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, M.P. The Right Hon. the Earl of Granard.
Lord Otho Fitzgerald.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashel. The Rev. the Provost of Trinity College.
COMMITTEE.
Chairman—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
W. R. White, Esq., F.R.C.S.I. — Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P.
Sir Anthony C. Weldon, Bart., D.L., J.P. — Captain Lidwill.
William Croker King, Esq. — J. J. M'Carthy, Esq., M.R.I.A.
Peter M'Swiney, Esq. — Thomas Vance, Esq., J.P.
John Vance, Esq., M.P. — William M'Kay, Esq., LL.D.
R. J. T. Macrory, Esq. — Thomas John White, Esq.
Joseph R. Kirk, Esq., R.H.A. — Joseph Robinson, Esq.
Charles Bianconi, Esq., J.P. — Henry W. Todd, Esq.
Hon. Hely Hutchinson. — Charles Bianconi, Esq., jun.
H. T. Vickers, Esq. — M. Angelo Hayes, Esq.
Trustees—Thomas Vance, Esq.; C. Bianconi, Esq.; P. M'Swiney, Esq. Treasurer—Thomas John White, Esq. Secretary—M. Angelo Hayes, Esq. Bankers—The Royal Bank of Ireland.
The success which has attended the Art Union lately established by the French Government in Paris, at One Franc a share, has induced the formation of Shilling Art Unions in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns, and the result has been most satisfactory; 31,000 subscribers have been obtained by the Liverpool Art Union alone, and pictures to the amount of £1,300 distributed as Prizes.
As such societies are peculiarly adapted for diffusing a more general taste for Art, and spreading its refining influence amongst all classes, it has been deemed advisable to establish a similar association in Dublin.
RULES.
A Subscription of One Shilling or upwards constitutes a Member of the Society for the year in which the Subscription is paid.
Members shall, for each Shilling subscribed, be entitled to one chance at the Annual Distribution of Prizes.
The money subscribed shall, after paying all necessary expenses, be divided into different sums by the Committee, and apportioned by lot amongst the Subscribers as Prizes.
Each Prizeholder shall have the right to select for himself, or by his nominee, from the Royal Hibernian Academy's Exhibition, or any other public exhibition in Dublin approved by the Committee, a Picture or Work in Sculpture to the value of the prize so apportioned.
Prizeholders who shall signify the wish may have their pictures chosen by the Committee.
Prizeholders shall have the option of commissioning a picture or work in sculpture from artists resident in Ireland, on intimating to the Committee their wish to exercise this privilege; provided that the work so commissioned shall be exhibited at the next ensuing Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and shall not be either a portrait or bust.
The Distribution of Prizes shall take place on the first of June in each year, or as near thereto as the Committee may appoint.
All the works selected shall, at the option of the Committee, be publicly exhibited in Dublin, after which they will become the property of the several Prizeholders.
All payments to artists shall be made by the Committee at the close of the Exhibition.
(By order) M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary, 4, Salem-place, Dublin.
The arrangements as to the selection are the same as those of the London Art Union.
All letters of inquiry must have a postage stamp enclosed.
Tickets may be had from any of the Committee, from the Agents, or from the Secretary, who will enclose a Ticket on receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly commodious Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-rate Posting Establishment. The elegant situation of the House, with the fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons. P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor. The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

Public Notices.

IN CHANCERY. [SECOND ADVERTISEMENT.]
Ex parte The Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company for making a Railway from the City of Londonderry to the town of Enniskillen, in the County of Fermanagh, and to the credit of the Reverend John Whittaker, and all other persons interested in respect of certain pieces or parcels of land and hereditaments, situate in the townland of Drumcullion, parish of Magheracross, and county of Fermanagh, and numbered respectively 48, 50, 56, 58, 58a, 62, 61, 50a, in the Parliamentary maps or plans, and book of reference of the said Railway, deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the said county of Fermanagh.
I DO hereby give Notice, that a Petition and Notice on behalf of the Reverend John Whittaker, of Tempo, in the county of Fermanagh, Clerk, have been lodged with me, praying that the Accountant-General of this Honourable Court may draw on the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland in favour of the said Reverend John Whittaker, or his attorney thereto lawfully authorised, for the sum of £190 13s. 5d., cash standing in the books of the said Governor and Company to the credit of the matter in the title of this notice mentioned. And I hereby further give Notice, that no order founded on such petition will be made by the Court until one month shall have had elapsed after the publication of the second of these advertisements, and any person desirous of having notice of the making of such order shall be at liberty, within such period of one month as aforesaid, to deposit with me a docket, or statement in writing, stating his desire that notice of the application for such order should be given, and nominating a solicitor upon whom such notice may be served; and in case no such docket or statement shall be lodged with me within such period as aforesaid, then his Honour the Master of the Rolls will make such order with regard to the payment of said moneys as to him shall seem meet, without further notice thereof, and without any reference to a Master in Chancery in relation thereto. Dated this 4th day of May, 1860. JAMES H. KIFT, Secretary to the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls. Rolls Court. LAURENCE MACTERNAN, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 50, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the Matter of James Hart, of Dundalk, in the County of Louth, Draper, a Bankrupt.
THE Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency will sit at the said Court, Four Courts, Dublin, on Friday, the first day of June, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, for the admission and proof of debts and the final examination of the Bankrupt in this matter. Whereupon, if no prosecution shall have been directed by the Court, nor any charge of fraud entered on the proceedings, nor any objection to the signing of the Bankrupt's certificate be entered in the Court, such certificate will be forthwith prepared by the Chief Registrar, and signed by the Judge. All Creditors are required to send to the Office of the Official Assignee, the affidavit of debt, or precise particulars of their claims, specifying any securities held by them, two days at least before said sitting, and of which sitting all persons concerned are to Take Notice. Dated this 11th day of May, 1860. HUGH DOYLE, Deputy Assistant-Registrar. JAMES DILLON MELDON, Agent to the Bankruptcy, No. 14, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin. CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Official Assignee, No. 29, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.

ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEED. A large quantity of this genuine article has now arrived, and is ready for sale; it is much approved by all practical Feeders, and if used according to directions, will prove a safe and sure restorative. For Horses and Horned Cattle its nutritive and fattening qualities cannot be surpassed, being free from all injurious substances. This food is eaten with avidity by all beasts when offered. For Milch Cows it is an indispensable auxiliary, yielding an increased flow of milk, while the quality is perceptibly improved. Circulars, with directions for use, &c., sent post free to any part of Ireland. JOSEPH THOMAS JONES, 12, Fleet-street, Dublin, Agent for Ireland.

KING'S COUNTY PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY. THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held (D.V.) in the LARGE ROOM, PRINTING-HOUSE BUILDING, PARSONSTOWN, On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant. The Venerable John Gregg, of Trinity Church, Dublin, Archdeacon of Kildare, has consented to take a part in the proceedings; and other Speakers are expected to give gratifying accounts of the success of the Society. A Collection will be made at the doors to defray the expenses of transmission of the children under the care of the institution to the meeting, and that they may dine together immediately after its termination. The Chair will be taken at One o'clock. (By order) TELFORD M'DONAGH, Honorary Secretary. May 11th, 1860.

JOHN GRIFFIN has opened an Office at No. 8, SUMMER-HILL, for procuring Situations for Governesses, Tutors, and Servants of all classes, of good character. It is requested that no person will apply to have their names Registered on J. G.'s Books whose character will not bear the strictest investigation.

To be SOLD for 12 Guineas, cost £20. A HANDSOME BEST PLATED EPERGNE, with four Branches and six richly Cut Glasses, and large centre Dish. The branches can be removed at pleasure, to form a Trifle Stand, if wished. To be seen at 75, Grafton-street—the Plate and Jewellery Establishment, late T. Bennett's. N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels purchased or taken in exchange.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820. Notwithstanding which, the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED). SAILINGS FROM GALWAY: Prince Albert, 26th May. SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK: Brazil, 24th May. STEAM FROM GALWAY.—The direct, shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT, (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:— FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—PRINCE ALBERT, Saturday, 26th May, Captain Nicholas Prowse. FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT, Thursday, April 26th, Captain Nicholas Prowse. THROUGH FARES. Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board). *.* Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 40s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent. For Freight or further particulars, apply to BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 3, Philpot-lane, London; or THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE Members of the FRIENDLY BROTHERS' ORDER are reminded that SUBSCRIPTIONS to this House, for the Current Year, ARE NOW PAYABLE. EDWARD J. SMITH, Grand Secretary. Friendly Brothers' House, Sackville-street, 11th May, 1860.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY. The First Exhibition for this Season will be held in MOUNT PLEASANT-SQUARE, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th instant. Two Military Bands will be in attendance. Gates open at Half-past One o'clock to holders of Members' Tickets, and at Two o'clock to the Public. Admission—One Shilling; Children under eight years of age Half-price. Tickets at the Gates. Subscribers' Tickets—Six, available for this or the Second Exhibition on the 13th of June, Five Shillings. May be had on Monday and Tuesday only, at Mr. Porter's, 72, Grafton-street, and at No. 71, Rathmines-road. JOHN H. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. 8, LOWER ABBEY-STREET. "An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen." Right Hon. the Earl of Roden. CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER: THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ. HONORARY SECRETARIES: REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C. ASSISTANT SECRETARY: MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN. [Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]
"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always felt proud of my connection (as President) with it. "EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P."
[MORE RECENTLY.]
"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged. "EDWARD GROGAN. "Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."
"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.
"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote. "JOHN VANCE. "3, Upper Hyde Park-street 23rd July, 1859."
Subscriptions, &c., received during this week:—
Lieutenant-Colonel Roxburgh .. £1 0 0
W. F. .. 0 10 0
Lord Viscount Bangor .. 1 0 0
Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association. All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Auctions.

BRAY. PREPARATORY NOTICE TO FAMILIES FURNISHING IN THIS LOCALITY. An AUCTION, on the most extensive scale, of really MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, will be held on BRAY STRAND, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22nd and 23rd of this month. The Furniture, beautiful Carpets, brilliant Plate Mirrors, Clocks, &c., may be called new, were recently purchased to furnish three houses, and in consequence of a family bereavement the speculation has been abandoned. Further particulars will be duly announced, or can be had a week previous to the day of sale, from Mr. WALSH, Auctioneer, at his Office and Store, 20, WELLINGTON-QUAY. This early notice is given to apprise persons about to furnish that this unique and elegant collection of property must be positively sold without reserve.

TO CAPITALISTS, &C. Sale of Valuable Leasehold Interest in three Newly-built Dwelling-houses, Yard, Stables, &c. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Crooke's Auction Rooms, 15, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, and GREAT STRAND-STREET, on MONDAY, the 21st of MAY, inst., the Interest in Deed of Assignment of the Lease of three Newly-built Dwellinghouses, viz., Nos. 182, 183, and 184, North King-street, in the City of Dublin, together with Valuable Premises, consisting of Stables, Yards, &c., attached, all of which are held under lease dated 25th March, 1831, for a term of 99 years, subject to the yearly rent of £31 10s., payable half-yearly. The entire property is held under deed of assignment of lease, and is at present let to well-paying tenants, who pay a profit rent of £75 per annum over head rent and taxes. The House No. 184 can only be disposed of for the lifetime of vendor's wife, which, in proportion to the others, may be valued at £19 10s. per annum.—Sale at Two o'clock. Applications for particulars as to title, &c., to be made to Messrs. Greer and Brereton, Solicitors, 23, Lower Dominick-street; or, to MICHAEL CROOKE, Auctioneer, 15, Lower Ormond-quay, and Enfield, County Meath.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIMBER, IN THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S SHOW-YARD, DUBLIN. Subscribers beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Architects, Builders, &c., to the fact of Mr. Douglas, the Contractor of the shedding at the late Show, having given directions to SELL BY AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, the 16th MAY, 1860, Commencing at Twelve o'clock, About 100 Lots of NEW TIMBER, of various Scantlings, properly classified. Subscribers beg to remind all whom it may concern that on the last occasion great bargains were had. Terms, Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees. Catalogues can be had from GANLY, SONS, & PARKER, Auctioneers, Smithfield Salesmen, and Woolbrokers, Usher's-quay, Dublin, and Longford.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 B, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street. PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety. Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,264l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application. FIRE INSURANCE. On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium. Transfers from other Offices effected without expense. THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland. N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICES—645, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 20, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 100, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS. Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary. N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY. JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 100, Grafton-street. N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2. SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED. 1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kenah, elected December, 1858. 2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

HOME ASSURANCE. LIFE POLICIES are generally loaded with conditions inapplicable to the case of Professional Men and others, who effect Assurances for the Benefit of their Families or Creditors. Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit Suicide, enter into Military or Naval Service of a professional character, fall by Duelling, or die by the hands of Justice. THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY issue Policies without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to. THE COLONIAL COMPANY was founded in 1846, and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad. Profits divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Assurances. Next division, 1864. The Home Rates of Premium are moderate, for example—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45.	
With Profits	£2 1 9	£2 10 8	£3 14 2	per Cent.
Without Profits	£1 17 7	£2 9 4	£3 11 1	" "

Rates for Foreign Climates moderate. Premiums received and Claims settled abroad, if wished. (By order of the Directors.) ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary. BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN DUBLIN: Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Chairman. The Hon. St. John Butler, of Walshestown, Balbriggan. Robert Longfield, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 33, Merrion-square South. William Andrews, Esq., 4, Nassau-street. Thomas Richardson, Esq., Linen-hall.
DUBLIN ...... 65, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
EDINBURGH ... (HEAD OFFICE.) 5, GEORGE-STREET.
LONDON ...... 51, LOMBARD-STREET.
" ...... PARIS & Co., 10, ST. JAMES-STREET, S.W.
GLASGOW ...... 56, ST. VINCENT-STREET.
N.B.—*There is a special advantage to be gained by assuring before 25th May next, with reference to the Division of Profits in 1864.*

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1834. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq. DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New-square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Lawrence Pountney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 12, Bryanstone-square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square. AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 26, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons. STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street. BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City. PHYSICIAN. P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square. SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark. This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents. AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin; JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Music.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange. Harmoniums from ... £[illegible]. Second-hand Pianofortes from ... £[illegible].

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Manufactories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms. M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual. PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 12, WESTLAND-ROW.

Miscellaneous.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED, By WILLIAM BRODRICK, WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818, For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments. Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments. Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice. N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand. Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN. WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29. By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL. TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET. WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits. Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

LADIES' AND GENTS.' TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS FURNISHED. G. LYNCH would beg to call attention to his stock of the above; as also, Despatch Boxes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases in variety. Ladies' Hand Bags—a large stock on hand to select from. GEORGE LYNCH, 43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. (Repairs Neatly Executed on the Premises.)

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	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer. In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c. Please note address. J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY. P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention. *.* The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style. Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:— CHINA. Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c. GLASS. Tumblers, Wines, &c., Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c. PLATE. Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c. ORDINARY CUTLERY. Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. LIGHTS. Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c. GREGG & SON, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. JOHN GRIFFIN, House and Land Agent, and Coal Merchant, has Removed his Office, from Abbey-street, to No. 8, Summer-Hill, where he continues to conduct the above business on the same upright principles which have hitherto characterised his proceedings. J. G. wishes gratefully to return thanks to his friends for the kind expression of their approval of his past services in pleasing Landlord and Tenant, and trusts still to merit their confidence and support. Parties having Houses or Landed Property to dispose of, will find it advantageous to place such at once on the books, No. 8, Summer-Hill. N.B.—No Entrance Fee, and no charge whatever, if sale or letting is not effected through the medium of this office.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of GEORGE OLDHAM and CO.'S MEDICAL HALL, 107, GRAFTON-STREET. An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver. Vinaigrettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases. Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain. Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs. The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c. Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL. I most respectfully beg to inform Merchants and Traders, and in particular those who generally get their Printing and Lithographing executed in England and Scotland, that I am prepared to supply every description of Work in that line as cheap as any House in the Three Kingdoms, and in a style not to be surpassed. A little reflection will convince any person requiring Printing, Engraving, &c., that a House at the other side of the Channel, with but ordinary resources, having to pay as high wages to workmen as Houses in this country, besides defraying the expenses of travellers, cannot execute work on more advantageous terms than a respectable House in Ireland; yet these parties succeed by clever representations in securing a vast amount of Orders in Dublin, and throughout Ireland, thereby depriving the Printers of their legitimate rights; and when the cash goes out of the country, the Merchant or Trader who imports work in that line prevents himself or any other citizen of ever receiving a return of it. ARTHUR MARLOW, Engraver, Lithographer, Letterpress, and Copperplate Printer, Paper Ruler and Account Book Manufacturer, 25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN. Direction Labels Printed on Paper, Cloth, or Parchment on the shortest notice; or Blank, in Stock.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE, Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description, *Kept for connoisseurs only.* FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA, possessing great strength and fine flavour, *particularly suited for Economists.* These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops. THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE, 30, HENRY-STREET; AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET. GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO., TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 4d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards. Orders by letter carefully attended to. Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. WM. POWER, Proprietor.

SEED POTATOES. Table Potatoes, Horse Carrots, Parsnips, Coals, Salt. 40 sacks of Imported Kemps for present planting; also, Flukes, Kidneys, Rangers, Tulins, Protestants, White Rocks, and Scotch Downs, direct from the growers. SCOTCH APPLES.—20 cwt. Scotch Apples prolific, and excellent for present planting, in bags of 2 cwt. each, delivered, carriage free, to rail or canal at 8s 6d per cwt. Gilcrux, Crosby, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices. SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET. OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET. Sacks for country orders supplied free of hire. Deposit only required. Potatoes for Pig and Fowl Feeding.

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TO THE PROVISION TRADE. In addition to HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, &c., the subscriber will have on sale this day, and during the week, a quantity of superior Fresh Smoked SCOTCH HERRINGS, which he will dispose of to the Trade on reasonable terms. THOMAS LOCKHART, Provision Agent, and Army and Navy Contractor, 103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET. 7th May, 1860.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 47, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises. FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for Cleaning Plate, Plated Ware, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

Miscellaneous.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION. To those about to be married. A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s. 100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards; 100 Gents.' do. do.; 100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name; The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes, Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

CUTLERY.—J. TWEEDALL, Manufacturing Cutler, 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Late of Lamprey's.) Respectfully solicits a trial of his Table Knives. Being manufactured of the best Double Refined Shear Steel, they cannot be excelled for sharpness and durability. Superior Plated Forks, Spoons, &c. *.* Table Knives Sharpened, and old Handles Newly Bladed. No Second Price.

C. MARSH AND CO. Beg most respectfully to intimate to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, that their Establishment, 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, is now Re-opened, after undergoing extensive alterations for the better accommodation of their Customers. Their Stock of fine Gold Jewellery (London made), consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, and other Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c., Manufactured by the first West-End Establishments, will be found on examination to be replete. To their Stock of first-class Watches they have added considerably in Gold and Silver Cases, with Duplex, Lever, and Cylinder Escapements, all of which will be guaranteed accurate Timekeepers, and will be sold at their usual moderate prices. C. MARSH AND CO. also beg leave to call attention to their Stock in Sterling Silver and Patent Electro-Plate. In this Department, which contains Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Centrepieces, Candelabra and Epergnes, will be found every article suitable for Presentation. In Dinner and Dessert Services the newest designs have been added. Parlour, Hall, and Drawingroom Clocks in Ormolu, Bronze, and Marble Stands in great variety. Children's Birthday Presents, in Cases, containing Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Cups and Plates, in Sterling Silver. C. MARSH AND CO., Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. (Exactly opposite the Post Office Clock.)

LOYSELL'S TEA AND COFFEE URNS In Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Bronze, &c. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Sole Agents for the Manufacturers. Beautiful new designs in Bronze, China, and Opal; Moderateur, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps; London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles; Dinner and Dessert Knives; Electro-plated Forks and Spoons; Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets; Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Dish Covers, Side and Corner Dishes, Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, &c.; Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in the newest designs; Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons; and every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, at J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S Show Rooms. A large assortment of the best designs in Glass and Bronzed Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, &c. J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c. 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Agents for Milner and Son's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS. CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET. THOMAS WEST Begs to call attention to his present Stock of FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS, which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices. French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

Goods Delivered Free on the Bray and Kingstown Line. IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS. IRONMONGERY IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE, SUITABLE TO THE MANSION OR COTTAGE. Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding and Children's Cots, Hip, Sponge, Shower, and Foot Baths, Toilet Sets, in variety and colour, and Water Cans, Fenders, Fire Irons, Brushes, and Coal Vases, Pole Screens, Curtain Ornaments and Mountings, Marble Top Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Plate Warmers, Cruet Stands, Cutlery, Electro-plate Spoons, Forks, Cake and Bread Baskets, Horse Clothing, Bridles, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, Plate Brushes, Rugs, Letterbags; Kitchen Ranges, Hot Hearths, Jacks and Screens; Copper Stewpans, Stockpots, Jelly Moulds; London Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Services; Japanned Trays, Bread Platters and Knives, Stoves for Laundry, Hall, and Harness Room; Churns and Dairy Utensils, Mangles and Washing Machines. Workmen on the Premises for Repairs of Kitchen Ranges, Bells, Locks. Plumbers', Gasfitters', and Carpenters' Work. Quarterly Accounts opened with respectable Householders. JOHN MAGUIRE, Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brushmaker, Plumber, Gasfitter, Copper and Tin Smith, Bellhanger, &c., 10, DAWSON-STREET. N.B.—Prices the lowest of the day, consistent with the prime quality of the Goods for which his House is so long established. *.* Catalogues free by Post.

Sermons.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE. The Rev. THOMAS MILLS, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Richmond, will Preach (D.V.) in St. Paul's Church, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, MAY 13. N.B.—Divine Service commences at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. On To-Morrow (SUNDAY), MAY 13th, a Sermon will be Preached (if the Lord will) in ST. MARK'S CHURCH, by the Rev. F. F. CARMICHAEL, A.M.; and a Collection made in aid of the above Society. The Society has Missions in West Africa, the Yoruba Country, the Mediterranean, Turkey, East Africa, Western India, North India, South India, Ceylon, China, New Zealand, British Guiana, and North West America. It occupies 141 Stations; employs 232 Ordained Missionaries—51 of whom are Native and Country-born—37 European Laymen, and 12 Female Teachers, and 2,121 Native and Country-born Teachers of all classes; and numbers 18,380 Communicants.

Publications.

Just Published, Price 1s. A REPRESENTATION OF A BISHOP FIRING AN OLD CANNON AT HIS CLERGY FOR PRAYING IN AN UNLICENSED HOUSE. To be had at M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN'S, Printseller, 24 NASSAU-STREET. A liberal allowance to the trade. Wanted Agents for the Sale of the above. Apply, by letter, to "A.B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

LILLYWHITE'S GUIDE FOR 1860 Just Published, may be had of the Agent, JOHN LAURENCE, Cricketing and Archery Outfitter to the principal Clubs in Ireland, 39, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. A very large Stock of Seasoned Bats on hands at present.

Just Published, Price 1s. TRADES' UNIONS, COMBINATIONS, and STRIKES. By THOMAS M. BUSTEED, B.A., Barrington Lecturer on Political Economy to the Dublin Statistical Society. London: V. & R. STEVENS & SONS, 26, Bellyard, Lincoln's Inn; W. WALKER & Co., 196, Strand. Dublin: M'GLASHAN & GILL, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

This Day is Published, 8vo Cloth, Price 12s. HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF THE O'BRIENS; with Notes, Appendix, and a Genealogical Table of their several Branches. Compiled from the Irish Annalists. By JOHN O'DONOGHUE, A.M., Barrister-at-Law. Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, & CO., 104, GRAFTON-STREET, Booksellers to the University.

PERRY'S ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—A Pamphlet containing a full description of the above valuable Manures, with prices, testimonials, analyses, &c.; also, an Almanac for 1860, and much useful Agricultural information, may be had Free from the Agents for Perry's Manures in the various towns in Ireland; or will be sent Post Free on application. JAMES PERRY, DUBLIN CHEMICAL MANURE WORKS.

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MONKSTOWN—TO BE LET, several elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated HOUSES. Also two detached Villa Residences to be SOLD. KILLINEY.—A detached COTTAGE (Furnished), standing on an acre of ground, commanding the most magnificent views in that locality. DUBLIN.—A House in Pembroke-place, elegantly furnished. For further particulars and orders to view, apply to ALEX. DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

TO BE LET, on very moderate terms, a Four-Room House, Stable, and Out-Offices, and large lock-up Yard, with gate and door entrance; at rear, Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Garden, cropped. All would be given to a respectable tenant, on lease, at 15 Guineas per annum. Situate at Lower Rathfarnham, below Nutgrove-avenue.—JAMES KELLY, Caretaker.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD, At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE. Mrs. Dridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

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FURNISHED LODGINGS AT SANDYMOUNT.—To be Let, very commodious Lodgings, comprising Sittingroom and Bedroom, handsomely Furnished, with the usual attendance. The locality is healthy, airy, and agreeable, within a mile of town. Omnibus and cars pass every hour. A Single Gentleman preferred, who would find this a comfortable and agreeable home.—Address "L. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

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HOUSEMAID, or would Wait on young Ladies, a steady, respectable young Woman, who will be disengaged in a few days, on account of the establishment being broken up; she understands her business perfectly; can wash and make up fine things in the neatest manner; can work well at her needle; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country, or to travel with a respectable family.—Address "E. W.," care of Rev. H. V. White, 37, Dawson-street.

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ST. PETER'S PAROCHIAL MALE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS.—WANTED, a Master and Matron, man and wife (without family preferred); salary of Master and Matron, £75, with apartments, coals, and candles, and an allowance of £10 a year for a servant. There is a gratuity of £5 annually, at the discretion of the Committee.—Applications, with copies of Testimonials, to be sent, on or before the 19th instant, to Rev. J. Cole Connolly (?), St. Peter's Schools, 17, New Bride-street, Dublin.

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LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials. Please note address—31, William-street.

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INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 28, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian. Reference to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

EDUCATION. Classes for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, &c. W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal. Assisted by a Classical Sizar (First Honor-man), T.C.D., and a Professor of French of the University of France. Junior Pupils taught exclusively by the Principal. Four Boarders received. Terms Sixty Guineas. 16, Granville-street, Mountjoy-square. No Vacations.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to be educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.B.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Prospectuses, containing Synopsis of the subjects prescribed for the several undermentioned departments of the Public Service, with reference to those candidates who have passed at the LATEST EXAMINATIONS, and Scale of Terms for BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS, will be forwarded on application. HER MAJESTY'S ARMIES (Home and Indian); INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE; NAVAL CADETS; CIVIL SERVICE, comprising Customs, Post Office, Inland Revenue, War Department, Admiralty, IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETS. W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 28, KILDARE-STREET.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 0 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS. 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN. Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of these diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected. Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure. Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public—and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or compensation, for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of the remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable recipe for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 40, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.
Beg to inform the Ladies of Ireland, Lady Matrons of Institutions, and Housekeepers particularly, that their Linen and Flannel Buyer has just returned from the IRISH, ENGLISH, and SCOTCH Manufacturing Districts.
THEIR STOCK OF IRISH LINENS IS NOW LARGE,
AND THE
ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
They confidently invite attention to the following list; the Goods are all EXCELLENT IN QUALITY and REMARKABLE FOR CHEAPNESS:—
Linen Sheetings in all widths.
Heavy Family Linens.
4-4 wide fine Fronting Linens.
8 and 4 wide Lawns.
Linen Damask Table Cloths.
" Napkins.
Linen Damasks in all widths.
" Tickens
Huck and Diaper Towels and Towelling.
Glass Cloths and Rubbering.
Lawn Handkerchiefs in all sizes.
French Lawn do.
Gentlemen's Coloured Borders.
Saxony, Medium, and Swanskin Flannels in all widths.
Coloured and Printed Flannels.
Bath and Witney Blankets.
Marseilles Quilts in all sizes.
Toilet "
Counterpanes and Rugs.
Railway Wrappers.
Printed Table Covers.
Embroidered "
Embossed "
Chintz "
Coloured Damask.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.
Dublin, 11th May, 1860.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE.
GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY, FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.
M'GIBNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
WILL OPEN, EARLY THIS DAY, SEVERAL FRENCH CASES,
Containing
MILLINERY, MANTLES, FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS,
HATS, &c.
Also, a CASE OF RICH SILKS.
P.S.—Large Assortment of LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a Good ARTICLE, WELL CUT and properly made, at a fair price.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
Fine Black Frock............ 63s.
Do. Vest............ 15s.
Do. Trousers............ 30s.
Which they can recommend and engage.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artistes of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 15s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MENS',
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

M'NALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 16, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
16, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order.
To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c.
The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom.
AT AUSTIN'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.
Every novelty in
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS;
Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for
WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
All kinds of Repairs Executed.
AUSTIN'S,
6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	2 5 0	1 10 0
Pins ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	15 15 0	12 0 0

Both establishments will be conducted under the one Management.
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 100, GRAFTON-STREET.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken these 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralization are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quaile, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. Wm. Brunswm, 6, Leeson-place, Portobello.

BOHEMIAN GLASS,
DUTY FREE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
On View This Day a large consignment of the above, consisting of Plain, Fancy, and Jewelled Chimney Lustres, Vases, Flower Bowls, Cornucopias, Centres, Liqueur Sets, Toilet Bottles, Figures, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Frosted Glass, comprising all the newest patterns in design and finish.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
50, HENRY-STREET.
(Opposite Cannock, White, and Co.)

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 18, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Phaeton; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Lounging Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to let, with option of purchase.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1860.
I. C. M. T. R. C.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, TOWNSEND-STREET, 11-30 A.M.—Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary.
Subject—"The Seal of the True Foundation."—2 Tim. ii. 19.
II. MISSION BUILDING, 7 P.M.—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., ex-Schol.
Subject—"The Month of Mary."
I. Is not "the sure foundation of the Lord, that standeth firm, the true church," of which no one member can perish?—2 Tim., ii. 19. *Dr. Cullen's Bible.*
How can the Church of Rome be that "sure foundation," when its members may leave it, or "die in mortal sin," and so perish in hell?
Are its members stamped with God's "seal," and do they all depart from iniquity?
If not, how can Roman Catholics be safe?
Is the truth that Christ is "a Prodigy of Justice," while Mary is "nothing but mercy," as Dr. Cullen states in his last pastoral?
What sin is it to pray to the Virgin Mary, or to any other saint? Should not all pray to God alone always?
St. Athanasius argued that Christ was God, because he was invoked (Acts vii. 59; 1 Cor. i. 2); may we not argue now that Mary is a goddess, because she is invoked too?
As the parent and the child are of the same nature, must not Mary be God, if she be called "the mother of God," as Christ is God because he is called "the Son of God"?—*John* v. 18; x., 33, 36, *Dr. Cullen's Bible.*
Roman Catholic friends, priests and people, bring your Bibles, hear, read, and judge for yourselves. It is by the Word of God you shall be judged.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
On SUNDAY, 3 o'clock afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. Dr. DILL, Author of "Ireland's Miseries, their Grand Cause and Cure."
Subject—"Joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth."
MONDAY, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise by different Clergymen.
On WEDNESDAY, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. R. W. FORREST.
Subject—"God in Christ—The Orphan's Father."
A collection will be made for the General Orphan Home, Portobello.
Admission Free to the Clergy and people of all religious denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

Prices to-day were not quite so good, owing to the various rumours, in connection with foreign politics, which have been agitating the market during the last few days. The Russia and Turkey question is again the principal disturbing one, and notwithstanding the reduction in rate of discount, and the comparative ease in money, prices have been adversely influenced by these rumours.

In this market there was a large business done, but prices were heavy, and the market closed sellers at the prices. Though some more quotations appear than on yesterday, dealings in the Share markets were not extensive; Bank Stock was done at the former quotations, and Royals at 5s. advance, buyers; there were also buyers of Hibernians; Steam Shares were in very good demand, and a great advance has taken place in Atlantics—in fact 20s. a share; all City of Dublin Shares were in good request; but Dundalks were still offered; Mining Shares were more actively dealt in; Carysforts were done at par.; Connorrees and General Mines at the former prices; while Wicklow Coppers were done at a slight advance.

In Railway Shares the only change of importance is a decline of 7s. 6d. per share in Cork and Passage, owing to some unfavourable rumours; there were buyers of Ballymenas, Droghedas, and Irish South Easterns; there were sellers of Cork and Bandons, Belfast Junctions, and Wicklows, which were somewhat weaker to-day. Great Southern and Westerns were offered at an advance; Midlands were steady, and Limericks offered. In Preference Shares the only dealings were in Cork and Bandon, No. 2; Dundalks and Great Southerns at about former rates.

The only other change in Shares was an advance of 20s. in Grand Canal Stock, owing to the favourable nature of the Parliamentary evidence on the Canal Bill.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 10.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money...	93⅝ ¾
Account...	93⅞
New Threes...	93⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money...	93⅝ ¾
Account...	93⅞
New Threes...	93⅝ ¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money...	93⅝ ¾
Account...	93⅞
New Threes...	93⅝ ¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money...	93⅝
Account...	93⅞
New Threes...	93⅝ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money...	93⅝
Account...	93⅞
New Three...	93⅝ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 5; Ambery, 6¾; Caledonians, 91; Eastern Counties, 54⅝ ¾; Great Northern A, 116½; Great Western, 69⅝ ¾; Grand Trunks of Canada, 13¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105; London and North Western, 101⅝ ¾; London and South Western, 90; Leeds Northern, 51¾; South Eastern, 87¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96¾; York and North Midland, 80¾; Turkish, 76¾; Turkish New, 61¾. Consols dull at 93⅝ ¾. Shares opened at about last night's rates, but have declined a shade and are very weak in tone, at the reduced rates. Canadian and French shares dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Thursday Evening

No doubt was entertained that a reduction in the rate of discount would take place to-day, and the only question was whether it would be to the extent of ½ or 1 per cent. The influx of gold and the present appearance of Continental exchanges would seem to render it not improbable that a further movement to 4 per cent. may be witnessed in a short time, but a telegram from China, this morning, reports a sudden turn in exchange at Shanghai, which, should it continue, may cause some revival in the demand for silver for exportation. Although the tendency for the moment is rapidly towards a further increase of ease in the Money Market, few persons are sufficiently sanguine to expect a return to the low rates with which the year commenced. The funds opened this morning at a fractional decline, and have been generally heavy. The revival of the report of threatening movements on the part of Russia against Turkey tended to increase the disquietude already felt, concerning the prospects of foreign politics, but it seems unlikely that Russia will take any step to shake confidence until she has succeeded in the negociations of the intended loan. The reported mobilization of a Russian army on the Pruth caused a decline, this morning, in Turkish 6 per cent.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The improvement in the position of the Money Market has given no stimulus to the Stock Markets, which, on the contrary, were quiet to-day under the influence of revived rumours of Continental complications. Reports of the discovery of Russian intrigues in European Turkey are again afloat. The other disquieting points which excited attention were, the bold expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily, the unsettled position of the question between France and Switzerland, and the evidence of a continued distrust of French policy, afforded by the armed preparations of Russia. The funds closed about ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday. The Share Markets were likewise flat. The applications at the discount office at the Bank to-day have increased, a number of persons having apparently held back, in anticipation of a reduction, but the total was only moderate. In Lombards a brisk demand was experienced, at 4½ to 4¾ per cent. for good bills.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 90¾ 1¼; Eastern Counties, 54⅝ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79 80; Great Northern, 116½; Great Northern A, 117 18; Great Western, 69⅝ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13¾ ⅞; Grand Trunks, 6 5-16 7-16; Great Southern and Western, 115; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅝ ¾; London and North Western, 101⅝ ¾; London and South Western, 92¼ 3¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾ ¾; Mexican, 20⅝ ¾; Midland, 117⅝ ¾; North British, 61⅛ 2⅛; South Eastern, 86¾ 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96⅝ ¾; York and North Midland, 80¾ ¾. Consols steady at 93⅝ ¾. Shares have been dull and inactive all day, closing weak at above rates. Canadians and French flat.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day are flat, owing to a continuance of political uneasiness; prices present a fresh reduction of ⅛ per cent. Share markets generally show heaviness, but the reduction in prices is not of much importance. There appears to be a general indisposition to enter into speculative transactions until the political horizon becomes clearer.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-30.—Bourse closed very flat, in consequence of a rumour that General Garibaldi had landed at Drema, in Calabria. The final quotation of Rentes was 70.35, being a decline of ⅛ per cent. since yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 11.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols..	94
Ditto for Account, 6th June	94 94½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅝ ¾
Ditto for Account, 6th June	93⅝ ¾
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid	239
Royal Bank, £10 paid	29
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)..	10s 6d
Carysfort Mining Company, paid in full	2
Connorree (Limited)..	25s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	64¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	7½ ⅝
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company £50 paid	54½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	48
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10½
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	6⅝ ¾
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	8⅝ ¾
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	50
Ditto Halves	20½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon 6 per cent. perpetual	44
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A..	10¼
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	97½ 98

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th May. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅞ ¼	94⅛ ½	94⅛ ½	94½	94	94⅛
Ditto for Account	94	94⅛ ½	[illegible]	94⅜ ½	94⅛	94⅛ ⅛
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	93⅞ ¼	93½ ⅝	93⅞ ⅜	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Ditto for Account	93⅞	93⅝ ¾	93⅝ ¾	93⅝	93⅝ ¾	93⅝
Bank Stock						

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday—A short supply of meat, even for town purposes, with sharp prices. Beef went off readily at 70s to 72s 6d, and in some cases 75s per cwt. in sink—the highest quotation since 1846. Mutton, in fleece, 9d to 9½d per lb; shorn, 8d to 8½d per ditto, with a ready clearance also; veal, 10d per lb; lambs, 25s to 30s each. Pigs 54s to 56s per cwt. Several of our houses have prepared to cure with ice during the entire summer, which is new. One is already killing at the rate of 100 pigs daily.

(From Cavanagh and Bull's Circular)—The supply of beasts much smaller than on this day week. There was a brisk demand both for home consumption and export, at from 10s to 15s per head advance since our last quotations. There was a moderate supply of sheep, for which there was a good demand at fully former prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 72s per cwt sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 54s to 60s per do. The best wether mutton, 9½d per lb in sink; inferior and ewes, 8½d per lb do; veal, 9d to 10d per lb do. Lambs in brisk demand, at from 20s to 32s 6d each.

Provisions—Spitalfields—The bacon markets 2s to 3s per cwt lower. Prices—Flitch—65s to 70s; checks, 42s to 45s; short hams, 58s to 63s; long hams, 80s to 84s; lard, 68s to 70s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market, Kevin-street—Bacon, 66s to 70s; hams, 62s to 65s 4d; cheeks, 42s to 45s per cwt. Oats, 15s to 16s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d. to 14d per lb; firkins, 90s to 112s. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 5s 4d; duck, 6s 4d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 6s to 6s 4d; duck, 7s to 7s 4d per ditto (retail); cool butter, 9d to 14d per lb; firkins, 90s to 102s 8d per cwt.

Butter Crane, 18, Thomas-street—Firkin butter, first quality, 116s; second quality, 100s; third quality, 104s per cwt. Cool butter, 11d to 14d per lb.

Fish—Salmon, 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb; soles, 1s 8d to 2s per pair; lobsters, 10d to 2s 6d each.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 5s to 7s per cwt; straw, 4s 6d to 5s per do.

Potatoes—4s 6d to 5s per cwt.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second, ditto, 7d; third, ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Wool—About 200 stone of new wool in to-day. Prices, 23s 6d to 24s for mixed, and 24s 6d for hoggets; skin, 20s 6d. Some anxiety was shown to purchase at those figures, but the quantity offered was small.

A few parcels of new wool to hand, which have sold at 24s 6d to 25s 6d per stone of 16lbs, allowing beam and tret.—Garley, Sons, and Parker.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal for week ending Thursday, May 10, 16s 6d per ton. At Dublin market sixteen Whitehaven vessels, and one at Kingstown.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.—THURSDAY, MAY 10.

To-day's market was scantily supplied with beasts in, for the most part, very middling condition. Prime breeds moved off steadily at fully Monday's currency. Otherwise the beef trade ruled heavy on former terms. We have to report a fair demand for sheep, the show of which was moderate, at full quotations. Lambs commanded extreme rates, with a healthy inquiry. About 360 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. The supply of English calves was limited—of foreign good. The demand for them was inactive, yet prices were supported. Pigs and milch cows sold at full quotations, but the sale for them was far from active.

PRICES.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal;—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 4d to 3s 6d, second quality do, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, prime large oxen 4s 2d to 4s 6d, prime Scots, &c. 4s 8d to 4s 10d, coarse and inferior sheep 3s 4d to 3s 8d, second quality do. 3s 10d to 4s 4d, prime coarse wooled sheep 4s 6d to 4s 10d, prime Southdown do, 5s 0d to 5s 2d, large coarse calves 4s 0d to 5s 2d, prime small do. 5s 4d to 5s 6d, large hogs 3s 9d to 3s 10d, neat small porkers 4s 2d to 2s 10d, lambs, 5s 6d to 7s 2d, suckling calves 19 to 22s, and quarter-old store pigs 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 792; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 6,529; calves, 444; pigs, 360. Foreign—Beasts, 170; sheep, 600; calves, 314.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 11.—Sugar—Sales include 726 bags colonial, India, and Jamaica, at 38s to 41s, and Antigua at 37s 6d; 280 bags Mauritius brown, at 3s per cwt; 530 bags Bally, at 45s 6d per cwt. Coffee—Sales at auction on Tuesday, include the following:—200 tierces plantation Ceylon offered, and sold, with fair competition, at 69s to 73s for low to middling coloury, up to 77s 6d for good middling coloured. Tea—At sale in London, yesterday, nearly all teas were withdrawn, on receipt of private telegrams from China, stating that the rebels had entered the silk districts, which had caused some excitement at Shanghai. Rice—The late arrivals of new Bengal offered at auction met with good competition, and the whole 5,500 sold at 14s 7½d to 15s for good to fine. Saltpetre firm; 500 bags Bengal sold at 34s 6d to 43s. Tallow rather lower, and prices thriving.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 11.—Weather damp and mild. Supplies very small; market only thinly attended, but where sales are made, fully Monday's prices realised for wheat and barley. Oats again turn dearer. Flour turn dearer.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather seasonable. Supplies small. Wheat quite steady, with retail consumptive demand. Flour—Full prices paid. Maize—No great activity, but sellers will not give way. Barley—Grinding, good sale off stands, and other sorts steady. Beans and peas quite as dear. Oats 6d per qr. dearer, and brisk.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, MAY 11.—Wheat rather dearer than last week, business passing to a moderate extent. Barley rather lower in tone. In other articles no change.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MAY 11.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddocks' Report).—Fair attendance of town and country millers at this day's market. Wheat in good consumptive demand, and in some instances 1d per cental more money has been given. Flour slow sale, but held firmly at former prices. Oats and oatmeal dull, but unchanged in value. Indian corn quiet, but not lower. Beans 6d per qr. lower.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 11.—Sugar—So far as sales have gone, Barbadoes have sold at full rates, and Mauritius are going steadily. Coffee, no public sales, market quiet. Tea—Since telegram, more business is doing at improved prices; there is an inquiry for common congou at 1s 4½d. Rice dull, little inquiry. Saltpetre firm, latest sales at 43s 6d for 4½ per cent. Indigo, desirable kinds sold rather with yesterday and to-day. Pepper, black Penang sold at 33s 4d to 37s 3d. Singapore taken at 4½.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, MAY 11.—Market steady, at 53s 6d; spot, 52s 9d; May and June, 50s 6d to 50s 9d last 3 months.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, MAY 11.—The market continues very firm, but buyers appear less active to-day. The Calcutta news, though reported as unfavourable, appears to have no effect on prices, the position of trade rendering purchasers independent of temporary fluctuations in the demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY 11.—Sales of the week, 65,750 bales, including 4,580 on speculation, 9,710 for export. Quotations of fair upland, ⅛; Mobile and Orleans, ⅛ above last week. Stock, 1,026,700; imports, 25,106; of the week, 78,995; cotton, sales about 8,000 bales without change.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 11—1sts, 125s; 2nds, 125s; 3rds, 101s; 4ths, 91s; 5ths, 72s; 6ths, 62s. 850 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 11.—White wheat, 30s 0d; barley, 20s 6d; oats, 14s 0d to 17s 5d.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, MAY 12TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LINEN-HALL, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variété. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
THEATRE.
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Gilderoy or the Freebooter," "The Goose with the Golden Eggs;" "Magic Toys;" to conclude with "Presumptive Evidence; or, Guilty Conscience."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 5th, amounted to 54,780 copies, making an average of 9,130 copies daily.

A sermon will be preached in St. Paul's Church to-morrow (Sunday) evening, by the Rev. Thomas Mills, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Richmond. Divine service will commence at 7 o'clock.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DISPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 13.
America (New York), (S.)	One p.m., May 13.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 14.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 16.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 17.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c., *via* Marseilles, Constantinople,	Six p.m., May 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (B.)	Six p.m., May 18.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 20.
America (New York), (S.)	One p.m., May 22.
West Coast of Africa (Li.) Constantinople,	Six p.m., May 23.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles,	Six p.m., May 26.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

THE REGISTERED TROUSERS.
The Novelty of the Design consists in cutting the Trousers in such a manner that they become a complete support to the back and loins, still giving perfect ease to the stomach in Walking, Riding, or Sitting. These Trousers are so peculiarly cut, that they entirely supersede the necessity for Braces, Strap and Buckle, or Belt.
The comfort and utility of these Trousers are so great that Equestrian and Military Gentlemen will find them absolutely indispensable.
They can be made in every variety of Material suited to the present and coming season.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
SOLE INVENTORS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET;
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

NOUS INVITONS LES CAPITAINES ET l'équipage des vaisseaux, les touristes et les autres étrangers visitant Dublin, à venir faire l'inspection de nos marchandises disponibles, adaptées aux climates et aux saisons diverses. Nous avons donné de la satisfaction par faite avec notre système de couper, et nous garantirons que nos draps seront de la première qualité.
Nous voulons faire mention particulière de nos
PANTALONS D'L'ANGOLA ECOSSAIS,
16s.
entièrement rétrécis,
que nous venons d'introduire, et qu'on porte maintenant très généralement, dans le beau monde à Londres.
KENNY ET OWENS,
Marchands Tailleurs,
54, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,
en face du Great George's-street.

THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER IN IRELAND.
THE SATURDAY HERALD,
of this day, May 12th,
PRICE ONLY THREE-HALFPENCE,
Contains the most important intelligence from France, Italy, Austria, Spain, Morocco, &c.; Narrow Majority of the Ministry on the Third Reading of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill; Defeat of the Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill; the King of Sardinia at Bologna; Garibaldi's Expedition to Sicily; Extraordinary Trial at the Middlesex Sessions; the Galway Packet Contract; Horrible Massacre of a Missionary Crew; Fall of a House and Loss of Life in Liverpool; the Late Baron Brush; Skerries, Howth and Baldoyle Races; the Militia and Ribbonism; Meetings of the Corporation, and the North and South Dublin Unions; Parliamentary Proceedings of the week; Review of the British Corn Trade; a special report of the commercial transactions of the week; together with all the Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Naval, Sporting, and Commercial Intelligence; also all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting news of the week.
PRICE ONLY THREE-HALFPENCE.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MAY 12.

THERE is wailing and lamentation and woe in the Corporation. For this year, at least, we are, unhappily, prevented from contributing 1s. 2d. in the pound on our rateable property for the privilege of fire plugs. Nor are we to be visited by the pleasant bailiffs of the Corporation, at any hour from nine to six, to inspect our kitchens and report upon our water-barrels. The race-tossed Liffey, gushing from the hills, is not to convey to our tea-tables the delectable distillation of Newbridge sewers, or those pellucid drops which percolate through pits of glandered horses. Then, the Canals—rapid-flowing, crystal Canals—so wholesomely redolent of pitched keels, and sweetly perfumed by the pumpings of turf and manure-boats. All the eloquence which dazzled the auditors in the City Hall was hushed and silent before a grim committee which had no poetry in its soul. An English committee would listen to nothing but reason, and that was an article which the Corporate majority never thought of. So the Bill is rejected—the Water Works (Dublin) Bill—both No. 1 and No. 2, and, to say nothing of the "promoters," sundry contractors and a multitude of expectants threaten to agitate for a Repeal of the Union.

It is astonishing how different the value of money seems to be at different periods. It is the easiest thing in life, under some gentle pressure, or in a fit of enthusiasm, even upon so febrifugal a subject as cold water, to put down one's name for £200. It looks well and highly respectable—a long list of forlorn-hopers promising to guarantee two hundred pounds a piece towards the expenses. Then it was only a matter of form—merely that. We had it on the "very highest authority," that the Corporation Bill, or Bills, were sure to pass, and then the Municipal fund could be available. He was worse than an infidel who spoke timidly of the chance of failure, and, with an eye to domestic responsibilities, hesitated to make one of the two-hundred-pounders. Alas! it is easier far to sign a name to a guarantee fund than to sign a negociable cheque. Six days in committee, at £200 a day, besides all the other expenses! it is something terrible to contemplate; and all this to be paid by the glorious majority, every man of whom thought himself a Louis Napoleon, as far as despotism and terrorism could make him similar.

The plain fact is, sixteen or eighteen very liberal gentlemen are "let in" for two hundred pounds a piece. Think of the cruelty and hardship of the law which does not permit the borough funds to be expended on visits to London, and attendance upon committees! It would be so pleasant to add, *a la* Gladstone, a penny in the pound upon unresisting ratepayers, merely as a preliminary experiment to ascertain, philosophically, how much the happy victims of "representative institutions" could be trained to bear. Oh! for a photograph of that grand majority—Town Councillors, Aldermen, and all when the pitiless telegram announced that the Water Works Bill was summarily thrown out. Delightful would it be to study the lengthening countenances of those belligerent municipals, Alderman Reynolds and Alderman Curran, as each began to think that to pay £200 a piece was rather too much for a joke.

The majority of the Corporation have now received a costly lesson, which, we hope, they will profit by. They have seen that nothing results from concealment and "artful dodges" but suspicion and hostility. How much better would it have been that every step, every proposal, every clause of the Bill, had been openly, fairly, and dispassionately discussed in open Council? Select committees are bad enough, but secret committees are worse. The citizens of Dublin elected the whole Corporate body, not merely three individuals, however respectable, to represent them; and in so important a matter as the supply of water to this great city, there should not have been a particle of concealment or secrecy on any pretence whatever.

Emboldened by their majority, the sixteen-mile-conduit makers carried matters with a violent hand. We could not print the language used by some of the representatives of the citizens of Dublin towards others who were no less representatives. The debates in the Dublin Corporation on the Water Works Bill were characterised by a scurrility and abusiveness unparalleled in any assembly of gentlemen; and the wonder is how such passionate advocates confined themselves to words.

But this is over now, let us hope for ever. We repeat what we before stated, that Government intends to appoint a commission to inquire into the best and purest source of supply for Dublin. It is not so easy a matter as some may think. In the Corporate Bills no less than three sources were proposed—Coysford, on the Liffey; a point on the Canal sixteen miles from Dublin; and, last of all, a place on the Canal but four miles from Dublin. Every member of the Corporation who has studied the subject should be prepared to submit his views in a clear and condensed form, and no one party, either majority or minority, should arrogate to itself an exclusive concern for the water supply of Dublin.

But, meanwhile, the Corporation has a duty to discharge. They have the control of the City Basins, from which our present supply is drawn. By accident, of course, these Basins have been sadly neglected. There is no excess now. There will be no Water Works Bill this year, and we respectfully point out the necessity that exists to cleanse thoroughly the City Basins before the summer heats produce pestilence and death. This is a plain duty. Let us see that they who professed so great an anxiety to supply the city with pure water will take care that what we do receive comes from a cleansed source.

OF the three Queen's Colleges in Ireland, that of Galway is the most interesting. Cork possesses many scholastic establishments, and her children have acquired almost a vested right in the honors and emoluments of Trinity College. Belfast has no less than three Colleges, all extensive and admirably managed. But Galway had nothing but a school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, which, when the Queen's College was founded, did not seem to be in favour with the community of the West. The prosperity of a College at Galway is like a wheat crop upon land hitherto unreclaimed; it is a proof of the awakened intellect of the West. Slow, and sometimes disappointing, as the progress of this College has been, at last it appears to have struck deep root, and its glorious boughs promise to overshadow the land.

Notwithstanding the censure of the Romish Prelates passed upon mixed education in general, and the Queen's Colleges in particular, out of 122 students in Galway College last year, 64 were Roman Catholic, and but 37 of the Established Church. The number of Roman Catholic pupils for 1858 was but 47, and for 1856 but 42. The increase in the number of pupils of that religion has synchronised with the intolerant "Pastoral" of the Romish Prelates. This fact is eminently suggestive. It proves that there is a growing spirit of independence among the Romish laity, and that Ultramontanism, in pulling the curb too tight, has frustrated its own ends.

In comparison with the Colleges of Cork and Belfast, that of Galway presents a favourable proportion, if we take into account the character of the different localities. The number of matriculated students who entered the Queen's Colleges up to March, 1859, were—Belfast, 506; Cork, 473; Galway, 337. The students for the present year amount, in Belfast, to 159; in Cork, to 125; and in Galway, to 113. Now, if we remember that Galway is comparatively a small town, with but one classical school, we must infer that the College of Galway is permeating the province to a greater proportion than Cork or Belfast influence either Ulster or Munster.

We have frequently called attention to the want of Classical Intermediate Schools in Ireland. Upon this subject we extract the following passage from Mr. Berwick's report:—

"The friends of education will have read with "satisfaction the announcement by the Government "that a measure is in contemplation for establishing "Intermediate Schools, the want of which has "proved so great an interruption to the progress of "high education, and so serious an obstacle to the "utility of the Colleges. Scarcely were the Colleges "in operation when the want of these schools became "apparent; and year after year the Presidents urged "upon the Government the necessity of completing "the system of united education by filling up the "void which intervenes between the National Schools "and the Queen's Colleges. On this subject Ulster, "though rich in classical schools as compared with "Connaught, has spoken out with an earnestness and "unanimity befitting its importance. In his last report "the President of the Belfast College declares his "conviction, 'that until Intermediate Schools shall "be established in suitable localities throughout "Ireland, the intellectual and industrial resources "of the country will be left destitute of the proper "means of development. The Colleges,' he continues, 'must want their full supply of students, "and the primary schools the power of encouraging "their pupils to advance to useful learning of a "higher kind, such as Intermediate Schools would "afford.' When, then, the small proportion which "the students attending classical schools in Connaught bear to those attending similar schools in "Ulster is remembered, some idea may be formed of "the state of intermediate education in the West of "Ireland, and of the injurious influence which this "state of affairs exercises on the Western College."

It is satisfactory, also, to learn from the report that the Queen's University has determined to bestow the title of Licentiate in Arts upon students who have spent two sessions in the Queen's Colleges, and studied a curriculum in which the dead languages are not compulsory.

The report of Mr. Berwick is written in a chaste style and conciliatory spirit. We wish the Romish prelates would study and appreciate the passages on "Deans of Residences," specially intended for their edification.

The *Times* on the Minute issued by Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Governor of Madras, disapproving of Mr. Wilson's Financial Scheme:—

The importance of Sir C. Trevelyan's Minute, as containing what its able and experienced writer believes to be the true principles of Indian finance, is quite overshadowed by the far greater importance which it possesses as the act of the Governor of Madras. Whether the reasoning which Sir Charles Trevelyan opposes to the reasoning of Mr. Wilson be convincing or not, which of the two controversialists shall obtain the victory—nay, what policy shall ultimately be followed, sinks for the moment almost into insignificance compared with the momentous consequences which the publication of the Minute itself involves. With some experience of what men may be stung into doing by fear, by jealousy, and by animosity, we confess we stand aghast at the audacity of the proceeding of the Governor of Madras. Let no one measure it by English ideas or analogies.

A Secretary of State whose opinion has been overruled in the Cabinet sitting down to write an official letter to the *Times* denouncing the course which has been agreed on, a Minister for War declaring in Parliament the plan of a campaign, and a Foreign Secretary publishing important despatches which he has not shown his colleagues, may all produce extreme irritation on one side of the House, and give great advantages to the other; but all the indiscretion of all the Ministers who ever bungled or ruined the affairs of a European nation is as nothing compared with what Sir Charles Trevelyan has done, apparently without the least consciousness that he was doing anything very much out of the ordinary routine of official life.

Let us take the case as he states it himself. The mind of the natives of India is peculiarly sensitive on the subject of taxation. In India, according to Sir Charles Trevelyan, the people have taken refuge in custom as their defence, and, while they submit with incredible patience to the most grinding extortions to which they and their fathers have submitted before, they resist with a passive obstinacy, and sometimes with an active energy which no Government can ever overcome, the imposition of any burden which is new or unusual. In the present instance Sir Charles tells us the people of the South of India are further indisposed for taxation by the reflection that the races which caused the Mutiny, are remote and unknown; that they behaved with loyalty and fidelity, and yet that upon them is to fall the weight of taxation to remedy evils of which they are wholly guiltless. Sir Charles Trevelyan knows well that in its desire to hit on some scheme which may do what he admits to be imperatively required—to balance income and expenditure—the Indian Government has already put forth several schemes which it has been obliged to abandon; and, further, Sir Charles Trevelyan is aware that the scheme of Mr. Wilson, with all its faults or all its merits, was approved by the central authority, having access to information and opinions with which he is unacquainted, under the advice of a skilful financier possessed of all the knowledge which India could afford and put forward as that which, after hearing everything and considering everything, the Governor-General and his Council had decided on as being the only refuge from the fearful difficulties that surround them.

It seems scarcely credible that after the Government was thus solemnly committed—after it had set its character and reputation on the success of its measure, the most formidable opposition it has received should be from one of its own trusted officers—one to whose vigilance and discretion are entrusted, in times of no ordinary difficulty, the destinies of some 30,000,000 of the human race. To disagree was not unnatural, to remonstrate not unreasonable; but that the Governor of Madras should confide to the public of his Presidency remonstrances which had not been laid before the Governor-General—that he should appeal, not to his official superiors, not to the British Parliament, but directly to the angry passions and irritable prejudices of an ignorant and excitable native population—that, without the excuse of any personal slight or disrespect, he should thus reveal to the countless myriads of India that the councils of the small knot of foreigners who govern them are divided, that they have ceased to respect the due subordination of office and the rules of official duty, and that whoever chose to disobey the Governor-General might count on the support of the Governor of Madras—these things are to us absolutely inconceivable. We can hardly believe that Sir Charles Trevelyan seriously contemplated the results of the extraordinary step which he has taken; at least, there is no result which can be contemplated without the most sincere regret. Did he think that he would fail in the attempt to deter by this "pronunciamento" the Central Government of India from the course on which it was embarked? We cannot believe that he did, for we cannot suppose him capable of abusing the power which his high station gives him for the purpose of wanton and profitless mischief. To excite the passions of the natives against a tax which was, nevertheless, to be collected, and thus increase the expense, the invidiousness, and danger of the collection—to render permanent the necessity of a large military force, and thus to counteract the very system of filling up the deficit by economy, which he advocates—these are ends of which we should entirely acquit Sir Charles Trevelyan, did we not find it equally impossible to understand how he could wish to succeed. It is one thing for a subordinate governor to disapprove the policy of his superiors; it is another thing, by an open breach of subordination, to force them to retrace their steps in the presence of a turbulent and hostile population. Should Sir Charles Trevelyan succeed, the Central Government of India will be degraded in the eyes of the Anglo-Indian and native community, its policy be frustrated, its character lowered, and the power of imposing any new kind of taxation entirely destroyed.

Nor is this all. A man to whom great power and heavy responsibility are entrusted should have some sympathy for the responsibilities and anxieties of others. How awful is the problem which he has proposed to the Central Government of India! Shall they surrender their scheme, and confess to the nations which look up to them, as invested with a power only inferior to that of the Deity, that they are thwarted, baffled, and defeated by one of their own subordinate coadjutors—shall they rely only on retrenchment at the very moment when Sir Charles Trevelyan has thrown such obstacles in the way of that retrenchment by stirring up the passions of the people whom he speaks of governing with a reduced military establishment; or shall the Governor-General persevere in his policy, and, in addition to all the difficulties on which he had a right to count, confront also the one difficulty upon which he could not calculate—the appeal by Sir Charles Trevelyan to the passions and prejudices of the natives, and the adhesion of an authority second only to his own to the cause of discontent and disaffection? Neither do we believe Sir Charles Trevelyan can have calmly weighed the effect of this most unfortunate step with regard to himself. He cannot suppose that we are likely to tolerate a dualism in India, or to carry out in his person Mr. Bright's happy idea of strengthening our empire by dismembering it, nor can he think that a return to this country under such circumstances is the legitimate goal at which a just and honourable ambition should aim. It has been the characteristic of our statesmen that while free, and even vehement in council, they have left their differences behind them when they came to act, and thought only of supporting the policy decided on, careless whether it was their own or another's.

We write these lines with the most sincere regret. We highly appreciate the honesty and the ability which first raised Sir Charles Trevelyan to notice and have distinguished him in a long and active public life; but there are other qualities no less valuable—the power to obey where obedience becomes a duty, to sacrifice private opinions when the public safety requires it, and to view high authority as a trust to be exercised within due and ascertained limits, instead of an opportunity for encroachment and usurpation.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Privy Council on Thursday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, Lord President; Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; and Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort.

Viscount Palmerston and Earl Granville had audiences of her Majesty.

Her Majesty the Queen having graciously signified through his Grace the Duke of Newcastle her willingness to inspect samples of Nottingham lace, the Chamber of Commerce of that town collected specimens from the principal manufacturers, and had the honour to place them before her Majesty. The Queen and her Royal Highness the Princess Alice have been pleased to make a selection from them for purchase.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice, honoured with their presence the performance at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the evening.

The Earl of Derby has issued cards for a dinner party on the 18th inst., at his mansion in St. James'-square.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., as Secretary of State for War, has issued cards for a full dress banquet, on Friday next, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a distinguished circle, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

The following have been among the recent visiters to the Great Globe, in Leicester-square:—Marquis of Bute and party, Mr. Walpole and ladies, Lord Alfred Paget and family, Mrs. General Scott, Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord Camden's family, Mr. Bristow, M.P.; Lady Augusta Gordon Haliburton, Marquis of Kildare and party.

The Church.

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS FOR TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), MAY 13TH.

CHAPEL ROYAL—Chant, Stevenson. Service, Bussell. Anthem, "I have surely built thee an house," Dr. Boyce.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL—Chant, Dr. Stewart, in G. Service, Dr. Stewart. Anthem, "O sing unto the Lord," Purcell.

The Army.

The new 12-pound Armstrong battery, inspected last week by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, at Woolwich, was on Thursday delivered over from the Arsenal, to the Artillery for service. Unlike the guns of that description which have hitherto left the Arsenal, either in cases or enveloped in canvas wrappers, the guns of yesterday were transported through the town with no greater degree of secrecy than the guns of former years.

Two other cast-iron guns, 6¼ inch bore, manufactured for the special purpose of being hooped, and intended to be rifled according to Sir William Armstrong's principle, were tested at the Arsenal butt, Woolwich, on Thursday. The charge used on the occasion was similar to the last—namely, 16lb. of powder and a cylindrical rod of iron weighing 160lb. Both guns withstood the test well over 60 rounds, and at the 62nd and 63rd rounds the breach of each gun was forced clearly off the chamber without a single fragment or splinter. The proof was ordered to be continued until both guns had burst, in order that the authorities may decide the question of cast iron guns for rifling definitively.

The 20th Regiment will leave Dublin in a few days.

The Navy.

The Duke of Somerset, as First Lord of the Admiralty, held a levee on Thursday, at which the following officers attended:—Vice-Admiral Sir G. Lambert, Rear-Admiral Crowdy, Capts. E. Ommaney, W. M. Dowell, J. P. Luce, E. P. Halsted, A. W. A. Hood, A. Gardiner, J. C. Johnson, C. S. S. Stanhope, E. A. Inglefield, and T. P. Thompson; Commanders C. C. A. Kane, E. Madden, J. R. Alexander, J. W. Webb, J. de C. A. Agnew, J. H. Cave, and J. R. Rodd; Lieuts. Boxer, A. R. Meheux, and F. H. L. Ray; Mr. J. Hardie, master; the Rev. P. G. Hill, and Dr. J. Gallagher.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has bestowed the "ar-

vice promoted" vacant by the death of Vice-Admiral Sharpe on Admiral Sir J. Louis.

A letter from Malta, dated May 5, says—"Part of the second division of the Mediterranean fleet, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Mundy, C.B., is now cruising in the Channel between this island and Sicily. It consists of the following ships:—The Hannibal, 91, bearing the Rear-Admiral's flag; the Neptune, 91; the Agamemnon, 91; the James Watt, 91; and the Cressy, 80. The ships remaining in port are the Marlborough, 131; the St. Jean d'Acre, 101; the Renown, 91; and the London, 91; all ready for sea. A Russian line-of-battle ship is also in port refitting, with a Rear-Admiral's flag flying."

The contract screw gun vessel Cormorant, 4,300 horse-power, built by Messrs. Wigram and Co., Blackwall, arrived in Chatham Harbour, on Wednesday evening, to be surveyed.

The Wanderer, 4, screw gun vessel, one of the contract steam gunboats built during the Russian war, which, on being surveyed, was found to be very rotten and defective, is ordered to be sent from Chatham to Sheerness to be repaired; but the general opinion appears to be that, from the state she is in, she is not worth the expense of repairing.

Mr. J. Allen, Assistant-Surgeon, has been confirmed in the Liffey; and Mr. Patrick Keef, Assistant-Surgeon, has been confirmed in the Industry.

The survey of two more of the contract mortar vessels, numbered 81 and 48, built for the Admiralty towards the close of the Russian war, has just been completed at Chatham Dockyard, the vessels having been hauled up out of the river on the slip, in order to facilitate the survey. The result of the inspection has shown that both the vessels are as rotten as those first inspected, and utterly unfit for further service; indeed, so rotten were they found to be that after a portion of the planking had been removed, enough was exhibited to satisfy the officers appointed to inspect them that it was unnecessary to extend the survey, and they were accordingly closed up and sent afloat to await an Admiralty order for them to be broken up. It is not yet known whether the Admiralty will have the whole of the gun and mortar vessels lying in Chatham harbour hauled up at the dockyard and inspected with the view of ascertaining their condition, but, as they were all built by contract, there would seem to be no doubt, from those already surveyed, that the majority, if not nearly the whole, will be found so rotten as to render them unfit for further service. The two mortar vessels numbered 30 and 32 are being taken to pieces by a numerous body of shipwrights, and the planking having been removed and the timbers laid bare their fearfully rotten state is at once apparent. Scarcely a timber can be discovered which does not contain a liberal quantity of "sap." Indeed, portions of the timbers may be picked to pieces with the finger, showing the disgracefully faulty timber which, there can be no doubt, was purposely used in their construction. The workmanship is likewise of a very inferior character, and contrasts strongly with that exhibited in the vessels of war under construction on the adjoining slips, the hired shipwrights who are employed breaking them up frequently remarking that the timbers of the vessels seem to have been "thrown" together.

Her Majesty's Royal paddle yacht Victoria and Albert has been lashed alongside the sheer jetty of Portsmouth Dockyard, for the purpose of receiving her new shaft, which arrived in the yard on Thursday morning. The staff of the steam factory are at work upon her day and night, and her repairs, &c., are expected to be completed in about a week's time.

A Court-martial assembled on Thursday morning, on board her Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral Superintendent Hon. G. Grey, for the trial of Lieutenant Patrickson, serving on board her Majesty's ship Asia, steam guard ship of ordinary at that port, on a charge of drunkenness preferred against him by his commanding officer. The trial of the prisoner was adjourned on Tuesday last, owing to the sudden illness of the prisoner. On the court assembling yesterday morning the prisoner pleaded "Guilty" to the charge, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Mr. Hoskins, solicitor, who attended as the prisoner's "friend," made a few observations to the court in mitigation of punishment, and handed in several excellent testimonials, which the prisoner had received from officers under whom he had formerly served. The court was then cleared, and on its being re-opened, the finding was read by the Deputy Judge Advocate, which declared the charge proved against the prisoner, and sentenced him to be dismissed her Majesty's ship Asia, and to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants.

Thanks.

DISTRESS IN MAYO.

Sir James Dombrain begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the above object:—

Already acknowledged	£82	0	0
O'Reilly Dease, Esq.	2	0	0
Rev. James Brady, Harcourt-street	1	0	0
George D. Fottrell, Esq	2	0	0
A. H.	5	0	0
Alderman Mackey	2	2	0
Miss Stewart, Rathmines	1	0	0
Anonymous (postage stamps)	0	5	0
Captain Bell, 3rd Dragoons	2	0	0
Henry L. Lloyd, Esq.	1	0	0
M. S.	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bowen	1	0	0

11th May, 1860.

From the Committee of the New Molyneux Asylum and Church for Blind Females—Charles Sheils, Esq., Anglesea-house, Killiney, per Samuel Hobson, Esq., £50; Hans Hamilton, Esq., Q.C., £3; Charles French, Esq., per William D. Moore, Esq., M.D., £3; Robert Adams, Esq., M.D., £2; Hodges Eyre Chatterton, Esq., Q.C., £2; Lady Campbell, per Rev. M. Neligan, £1; Miss Marrable, per Rev. M. Neligan, £1; Colonel Irving, 5s.; Mrs. Brownrigg, 10s.; Robert Falkiner, Esq., £1; the Rev. John H. Jellett, F.T.C.D., £1; Edward Bagwell Purefoy, Esq., £1; Mr. Pendleton, £1; William Ryan, Esq., M.D., £1; Mrs. Griffin, £1; Captain Thompson, £1; Colonel Roberts, £1; Miss Bruce, £1; William Allen Exham, Esq., £1; William Woodroffe, Esq., £1; Theobald Billing, jun., Esq., balance collection, £4; William Acheson, Esq., £1; Miss Wake, £2.—W. A. Tisdall, Secretary.

From the Church Education Society for Ireland—Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Sch., T.C.D., 10s.; Mrs. Stuart, per S. Overend, £1; Mrs. Wolsley, £3 7s. 6d.; Mrs. E. Pratt, £1; Rev. John G. Day, £5; W. J. Freke, Esq., donation and subscription, £2; per Rev. Dr. Stanford, London Hibernian Society, in aid of the Church Education Society, £100; Rev. E. Gabbett, £1.

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last evening the programme was particularly attractive at the above Theatre. It comprised Buckstone's drama of "Presumptive Evidence, or the Guilty Conscience," and four very amusing farces which developed the comic resources of the company, and fully established the character of this little Theatre as a place wherein to experience the refreshing effects of hearty laughter. Miss Lydia Thompson, an accomplished and pleasing actress, appeared, for the fourth time, in a new ballet farce, entitled "Magic Toys." Mr. W. Everton, by his quaint and peculiar humour, provoked considerable mirth as Mr. Benjamin Bobbin, in the now very popular farce of "B.B., or the Benicia Boy." The pleasure experienced by a visit to this Theatre is much enhanced by the orchestra performing, with accuracy and skill, some beautiful selections from the music of Verdi, and other composers not less eminent. The entertainments announced for this evening are particularly attractive.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.

The concert last evening at the Antients was decidedly the most complete and successful of the season, the programme embracing some of the finest selections in sacred music from Beethoven, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Handel, and Farrant. The attendance was very numerous, and included several of the nobility of Dublin. The first part opened with Beethoven's grand Mass in C, solo, quartett, and chorus. There are few among the many productions of the gifted composer which have gained so much the public favour, and admiration as this great masterpiece of sacred music. Much has been said upon its merits, and more critics have been employed upon a discussion of its various beauties, than perhaps any other work of its class; and yet, like the martyrs of science, not a stone can they remove but they find beneath it the foundation of a new creation, and a wider and still spreading field of research. Hurried along over its bold ambitious strains, there is scarcely a hearer in the most mixed assembly who does not follow their passionate expression with a degree of awe and reverence. There is nothing of the "light fantastic," nor of the "moody melancholy" throughout its entirety, but with the exquisite feeling of an inspired musician, and the classical refinement of the true artist, Beethoven has placed at our disposal one of the noblest works which could edify the mind and elevate the moral tone of society. The chorus *Kyrie eleison! Christie eleison!* the bursting with "all sublimity of sharp surprise," forms the introduction to the Mass, and, as rendered last night, lost nothing of its effect at the hands of the numerous and efficient body of ladies and gentlemen constituting the choir. Indeed, the accuracy of their execution and their precision in time evinced the most careful training. Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Mrs. Cantwell, and Messrs. F. Robinson and R. Smith, sang the different quartetts, and, notwithstanding the character of the music, were frequently warmly applauded. The vocal and instrumental performances, from first to last, were perfect in every respect, and the result was the unqualified success of that portion of the concert. A selection from Haydn's "Creation" followed, and was sung by Madame Sherrington with much feeling and taste. In the recitative she displayed the closest sympathy with her subject, and executed the beautiful succeeding air, "When verdure-clad the fields appear," most plaintively, and with several fine touches of sentiment. The Hallelujah Chorus (Beethoven) was given by the full hundred, and closed the first part of the concert. Mendelssohn's "Forty-second Psalm" was the next piece in the list, and was equally successful, Madame Sherrington singing solo (soprano) the [illegible] "For my soul thirsteth for God, and my God, within me is my soul cast down." The full anthem by Farrant, "Lord, for thy tender mercy's sake," was encored and repeated. The evening concluded with the grand anthem of Mendelssohn, "Hear my prayer, O God!" and the Hallelujah from Handel's "Messiah." The entire audience, as usual, rose while the latter was being performed. The concert was altogether most successful, and the arrangements in every department were carried out in a manner most creditable to the committee.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Pulpit, Prayer and Praise.—On to-morrow, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall, at 3 o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. Dr. Marcus Dill, author of "Ireland's Miseries—their Grand Cause and Cure," will preach. Subject—"Joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth." And on Wednesday evening next, the Rev. R. W. Forrest, of Cork, will preach, at 8 o'clock p.m. Subject—"God in Christ—the Orphan's Father;" when a collection will be made in aid of the General Orphan Home, Portobello.

Among the subjects for prayer and praise, on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. "For the conversion of the unconverted in the meeting and in the city of Dublin." 2. "For the Gospel in Italy, and that the kingdom of Christ may be established in all that peninsula by the 'Sword of the Spirit.'" 3. "For more fruit of the Spirit in Dublin, and that an abundant blessing may rest on the preaching of the Word in the Metropolitan Hall, next week." 4. "For peace in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, London, and that God may send a shepherd after his own heart to occupy the vacant Bishopric in England."

King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.—College Hall, Dublin, May 8th, 1860.—Dr. Andrew Washington Kirwan, L.R.C.S.I., and Licentiate in Letters, Roman Catholic University, Ireland, having been duly examined for the diploma in medicine, and approved of, was on this day admitted as a Licentiate, and received authority to practice as a physician.—William Edward Steele, Fellow and Registrar.

The editor of the *Galway Press* has received a telegram from Father Daly, who is at present in London in charge of the Galway Harbour Bill (the object of which is to have a pier and breakwater erected), announcing that the bill has passed the committee of the House of Commons.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Friday.—The members of the newly-organised Council of the Empire have received their appointments, which are signed by the Emperor. The first sitting is fixed for the 31st inst.

General Benedek, the commander of the forces in Hungary, is endeavouring to prevail upon the six Hungarians who had declined the appointment to change their determination, and take their seats in the Council.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE.

(FROM SECOND EDITION OF CORK HERALD.)

Cork, Friday.—150 young men arrived in this city this morning, by train from Killarney, for the purpose of joining the Pope's Army. They are fine young men, belonging chiefly to the farming class, and appeared filled with enthusiasm for the cause which they have espoused. They were accompanied by two priests from the district whence they had come, and we understand that large additional reinforcements may be expected from Kerry.

ROME.

Rome, May 10.—Nothing justifies the report again in circulation of an approaching resignation of Cardinal Antonelli; his ministerial position remains unshaken. Several members of the Sacred College have suggested to the Pope the convocation of an assembly at Rome, in which every Catholic Power would be represented by some political administrative person of note. This assembly, after examining the real state of affairs in the Papal States, would point out what reforms could be carried out, and what could not. The Holy Father appears much pleased with the idea, which, if realised, would make the Catholic world co-operate in the administration of the States of the Church.

SAXONY.

Dresden, May 11th.—The "Official Dresden Journal," in reference to the news published by the Neuremberger correspondent states that the Government of Saxony has received no overtures on the part of France respecting the interior affairs of Germany, and adds it has reason to believe that none have been made to other Germanic Governments.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Genoa, Friday, May 11.—Advices have been received from Messina, to the 7th inst.; Palermo, 6th; and Naples, 8th inst. It was rumoured that an insurrectionary movement had taken place in Calabria, to which province troops had been sent. The insurrection in Sicily is said to have spread from Cefalu to Marsala. Palermo and Messina were destitute of provisions, and steamboat service had been organised by Government for the supply of necessaries to those places. Disembarkation of insurgents arriving from different parts of Sicily and Calabria had taken place at Frani. Naples is tranquil, but little confidence prevailed.

NEW YORK.

Southampton, Friday.—The M. S. Arabia, with French and English mails from New York to 28th ult., arrived off the Needles, at 10-45 p.m., this evening.

BANK RETURNS.

Issue Department.—Notes issued, £29,063,700; Government debt, £11,015,100; Government securities, £3,459,900; gold coin, &c., £14,588,780. Total, £29,063,700.

Banking Department.—Proprietors' capital, £14,553,000 rest, £3,264,464; public deposits, £7,284,448; other deposits, £12,608,269; seven day and other bills, £725,178; total, £38,435,359. Government securities, £9,728,943; other securities, £20,739,025; notes, £7,182,845; gold and silver, £784,546; total, £38,435,359.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Yesterday.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury,

Lord WODEHOUSE said the Bay Island had been ceded to Honduras under conditions calculated to ensure the security of British subjects residing there. The treaty had been ratified both by the country and by Honduras. A treaty had been signed with Nicaragua, but not yet ratified.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury,

Lord WODEHOUSE said that a right of passage had been recognised over the Isthmus of Panama.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE presented a petition from the Protestants in Turkey, calling attention to their position.

The Ecclesiastical Court Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time, after some debate, in which the Bishop of London made some remarks on Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, as shown in the late disturbances at St. George's-in-the-East.

The Pawnbrokers Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report of the various bills for the consolidation of the Criminal Law was brought up and agreed to.

The Customs Bill passed through committee.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7-20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

Mr. BASS asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the clause in reference to the forgery of trade marks had been introduced into the bill for consolidating and amending the law of forgery, and if he will, at the earliest opportunity, introduce the measure he has prepared on that question?

Mr. M. GIBSON said at an early day he should introduce a motion on the subject.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked the Secretary to the Admiralty what is the real extent of injury, by decay, which has been discovered in her Majesty's marine vessels and gunboats; whether it is true that improper workmanship and fastenings have also been discovered; and what steps the Board of Admiralty have taken, or intend to take, in consequence of the present state of those vessels?

Lord C. PAGET said he was glad to be able to relieve, to some extent, the apprehensions of the public on this subject. No doubt, many vessels had been more or less decayed, but the injury had not extended to all. The Admiralty were taking steps to repair the mischief, and several had been placed in a sound state. It was fair to the contractors to state that the boats were got ready in great haste, in expectation of the coming campaign of the next spring, and the contractors fairly stated they had no seasoned timber. The Government had, however, taken legal opinions as to the liability of the contractors to make good the loss.

Sir C. NAPIER said he should like to know who the contractors were which put the lives of so many persons in danger. As the Admiralty did not choose to go down and inspect the gunboats, it was the duty of the House of Commons to do it.

Admiral DUNCOMBE declared the ships were so rotten two years ago, that he had pushed his umbrella through them.

Sir F. SMITH gave notice that he should move for a select committee to inquire into this wholesale destruction of the naval ships.

Mr. WHITBREAD said the question of introducing legal proceedings was then under the consideration of the law officers. If they could not be taken, a commission might be opened to inquire into the circumstances.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR called the attention of the House to the state of the law with regard to collisions at sea, so far as foreign vessels are concerned, and asked the President of the Board of Trade whether her Majesty's Government are prepared to urge on the Governments of other countries the expediency of establishing some international rule for assimilating the liability of shipowners, in cases of collision at home and abroad?

Mr. HALIBURTON called the attention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the state of the French fortifications in St. Pierre, and asked whether there would be any objection to lay on the table of the House copies of all questions submitted to the law officers of the Crown? He brought forward many instances of the unfair conduct of the French on that subject towards British subjects.

Mr. E. JAMES asked whether the Government seriously intended to proceed with the Reform Bill continuously in committee, so as to enable the bill to reach the other House in time to pass into law?

Mr. SCULLY asked whether her Majesty's Government would agree to introduce provisions applicable to Ireland into the Representation of the People Bill for England and Wales?

Lord J. RUSSELL, replying to Mr. Haliburton, said that communications had been addressed to the Government of Newfoundland, as to the fortifications on the island of St. Pierre. The reply was, that there were several batteries erected commanding the mouth of the harbour. The matter was referred to the law officers, that the fortifications did not involve any infraction of existing treaties. He could not consent to produce those opinions. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the disputes respecting the Newfoundland fishery had that day seen the Colonial Secretary, and he had stated his belief that all difficulties would be amicably settled. The commissioners had declared that no new treaty was required for the further regulation of the fisheries. With regard to the entry of French troops into neutralised provinces he could only repeat what he had before said, that the French Government refused to give any assurances on the subject; they had only declared that they would do nothing till the annexation had been ratified by the Sardinian Parliament. It was perfectly true that future negotiations would be much embarrassed by the entry of French troops into those provinces, but still he did not think that on that account the country should withdraw altogether from the business. With regard to the Reform Bill, the Government had expedited it as far as possible, in the presence of measures, especially financial measures, of great urgency and importance. It was his full intention to bring forward the committee on the bill in June, and to urge it on as rapidly as the forms would permit. In reference to the Irish Bill, he said it was impossible to incorporate that bill into the English, and difficult before the English franchise was arranged to proceed with its second reading.

Mr. GRANT DUFF asked the Solicitor-General whether his attention had been drawn to an advertisement which appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday, 9th May, announcing that a subscription had been opened in London in aid of the Sicilians, and whether persons in this country who contributed to the funds which it was proposed to raise would render themselves liable to any legal proceedings? He avowed his sympathy in favour of the Sicilians, and therefore trusted that proceedings on their behalf would be tainted with no illegality.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, so long as the proceeding was confined to the mere collection of money, the law of this country would not be violated.

Mr. SEYMOUR asked the Secretary of State for India whether it be true that he had recalled Sir Charles Trevelyan from the Governorship of Madras? He had declared against the financial scheme of Mr. Wilson, the opposition to which is published; and if the minute was the reason why that admirable public officer was recalled?

Sir C. WOOD said no one regretted the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan more than he did himself. The minute of Sir C. Trevelyan was an able document, but the circumstances under which it was issued exhibited so needless a disrespect to the central Government that it could not be overlooked. Insubordination had produced so many evils in India that it could not be overlooked in a Government functionary.

Mr. BRIGHT, after making some comments on the Indian Budget, said that he approved of the principles laid down by Sir C. Trevelyan, but admitted that the minute was not only contrary to official etiquette, but dangerous to the country. He regretted the loss of so valuable a functionary, but must allow that his recall was perfectly justifiable.

After some discussion, in which regret at the loss of the services of Sir C. Trevelyan was mingled with admissions that his recall was necessary,

Lord PALMERSTON said that the step was most painful, but one which the Government was in duty bound to take, after the insubordination shown by Sir C. Trevelyan. He could not conceive how the Governor, after his official experience, should have taken a step so contrary to duty, to public policy, and to the peace of India which it seriously endangered. It would have been yet more serious to have reprimanded than to recall him, as the reprimand must have been as public as the offence.

Some discussion of points of form and other matters followed, and the motion for adjournment till Monday, on which all the previous debate, were formed, was agreed to, amidst much laughter, almost precisely at midnight—an occurrence unprecedented in Parliamentary annals.

The other business was shortly disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1-30 a.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The mortal remains of the late Archbishop of York will be interred in Kensall Green Cemetery this day.

Garibaldi has taken with him to Sicily his only son, and also George Manin, the only son of the illustrious defender of Venice.

The "Patrie" offers as a reason for its hostility to Garibaldi's mission that the real meaning of the words "Independence and Liberty" inscribed on his flag is the English protectorate. It does not want to see the Sicilians become Ionians, and that is the whole secret of its policy.

YORK RACES.

Biennial—Butterfly walked over.
Flying Dutchman—Sutton, 1st. Five ran.
Scramble—Miss Whip, 1st; Brandy Ball, 2nd. Eleven ran.
Londesborough Cup—Horace, 1st; Red Eagle, 2nd. Sixteen ran.
Dutchman Handicap—Sutton, 1st; Flash in the Pan, 2nd; Basilisk, 3rd.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Derby—3 to 1 agst Wizard; 5 to 1 agst St. Albans (offered to take 6 to 1); 7 to 1 agst Umpire (taken); 8 to 1 agst Thormanby (offered, 9 to 1 taken); 12 to 1 agst Mainstone (taken); 14 to 1 agst Nutburn (offered); 12 to 1 agst Buccanier (offered); 25 to 1 agst Cramond (offered); 25 to 1 agst Horror (offered); 30 to 1 agst Sultan (offered, 40 to 1 taken); 50 to 1 agst The Rap (taken); 50 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway (offered).

Correspondence.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

20, Molesworth-street,
11th May, 1860.

Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the vessel chartered with provisions for Broadhaven sailed yesterday, with a fair wind, for that coast. I had her towed out beyond the Bailey, and I trust, ere I see this in print, she will not be far from her port of destination.

In the "Freeman's Journal" of this morning I have read a letter from Mr. Webb, describing most feelingly and most truthfully the state of the poor in that part of Ireland, and I do rejoice that I was induced, upon receiving the first sum of £50 from a Protestant clergyman, to venture to send the cargo above alluded to on my own responsibility. I feel I cannot avoid alluding to the source from whence that liberal contribution came, followed as it was afterwards by £20 more, because I deeply regretted to perceive a letter in the Irish Times of yesterday, in which the writer endeavours to turn aside the current of charity from a suffering starving population, by remarks, which I for one consider most uncalled-for on such an occasion.

If any public meeting be called, and committees appointed to afford relief, I shall be very happy to hand over to them the disposal of the bread now on its way to Broadhaven; and, in the meantime, any contributions for carrying out the object I have in view will be thankfully received, either by me or at the Royal Bank.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

James Dombrain.

LOSS OF TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The delay that takes place in the delivery of goods coming into the port of Dublin from Scotland is a shame in this age of activity and progress, and your correspondent, the writer of the letter headed "Fast and Slow," deserves thanks for bringing the matter before the public in your excellent and widely-circulated journal. I endorse every word he has stated, and I can add that goods coming to me, which arrived in the Liffey at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, were not delivered until 1 o'clock on Thursday, by which I was a considerable loser, and disappointed several customers. Goods arriving by the Liverpool boats are delivered by the active agents, Messrs. Harden & Co., with great rapidity, and I cannot see why goods from Scotland should not be delivered equally so by the agents of the Glasgow boats. In fact, sir, I am of opinion that those who require goods delivered with rapidity must get them round by Belfast, which can be done daily, and for very little more expense, nor have I any doubt that if a proper representation were made to the Messrs. Burns of Glasgow, and Cameron & Co., the extensive railway carriers, but a system of daily goods traffic would be arranged, *via* Belfast, that would vastly benefit the traders of Dublin.—I am, respectfully,

11th of 5th Month. A Trader.

Literature.

Trades Unions, Combinations and Strikes. By Thomas Busteed, A.M. London: V. and R. Stephens. Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill.

This pamphlet of 40 pages puts the whole question of Trades Unions in a clear and forcible light. The origin of these societies is traced up to their primal source, and a great variety of interesting information is given respecting the various statutes which bear upon them. The following passage will sum up the real nature of a Trade Society.—

"Unionists create and support a society which oppresses not merely their fellow-labourers, but even themselves. In vain, nay, for the most ruinous results, do unionists suffer the utmost despotism on the part of the union executive. They resign their fortunes into the hands of a few, whom they make all powerful against themselves; who, as in the case of the Amalgamated Engineers, levy contributions on them at discretion, and spend their money completely unchecked; who bind them to certain courses of action, and blindly commit them to an ignorant and suicidal policy; whose interest is to a certain extent distinct from theirs; who, while they have been starving, have often been living comfortably at taverns at their expense. It is, we have reason to believe, a fact that in general a small minority lead and sway the entire; that the worst rule the best; and that in nearly every strike a large number, in many cases a majority, are in reality opposed to it. Yet such are the annoyances which unions are able to inflict, that many who disapprove of their proceedings are, as it were, constrained to join them."

Historical Memoir of the O'Briens.

Under the above title Mr. O'Donohue has compiled one of the most interesting works of Irish history ever published. The family of O'Brien is among the most ancient in Ireland, dating as far back as A.D. 166, when Con of the Hundred Battles, King of Ireland, reigned in all his glory. While being an elaborate memoir of the O'Brien family, from its earliest days, it does not omit to notice other families, members of which took any leading part in the affairs of our country. We shall, on an early day next week, give a detailed review of this valuable and interesting work. The publishers are Messrs. Hodges and Smith, of Grafton-street, Dublin.

Prince Napoleon has gone to inspect the improvements in course of execution on the estate he purchased last year near Geneva, and is expected to return immediately to Paris. Preparations are in progress for a voyage which his Imperial Highness intends to make to all the principal ports of the Mediterranean and Constantinople.

The official paper of Turin states that the King, on his arrival at the cathedral of Parma, was received by the whole chapter and clergy attached to that edifice.

The Calcutta and China mails, *via* Marseilles, are expected to be distributed in London on this (Saturday) morning.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

A soiree was held last evening, in the Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for the Episcopal Church, North Strand, and the schools attached thereto. The attendance was numerous and respectable. About 300 persons sat down to tea, at the conclusion of which the chair was taken by

Colonel Boyse.

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting. He said that the schools attached to the church were under the auspices of the Church Education Society. That society advocated a free Bible, which alone could enlighten the ignorant part of mankind. Let them, therefore, do all they could to sustain these schools, and if they did, the blessing of God would rest on their work. (Applause.)

The Rev. Professor Foley next addressed the meeting. He observed that this church and schools were supported by voluntary contributions, and it was not incumbent on them to support them. Some parties were always looking at the gloomy side of the picture, and they said that Protestantism was on the wane. He would give them some statistics on this point. He found there were 22 parish churches; there were 25 chapels supported on the voluntary system—he meant in connection with the Established Church; that made 47 places for Divine worship in this city, and there might be more. There were 5 Presbyterian churches, 4 Independent churches, and 2 Wesleyan churches, making, in all, 47 of the Established Church, and 18 of other Protestant denominations in this city. He was not counting the 2 Socinian churches in this calculation. The question would then be asked, how many Roman Catholic chapels were there in Dublin? Perhaps they would say 120, but they would be surprised when he told them that there were but eighteen Roman Catholic parish chapels in this city, and seven others belonging to the Jesuits and other orders. He need not make any comparative statement with respect to the suburban districts, because it was self-evident that the case was much stronger in favour of Protestantism. They might say large multitudes of people attended the seventeen Roman Catholic chapels, but he ventured to assert that if they took seventeen of the Protestant places of worship, they would find a greater number of people attended those chapels than in the same number of Roman Catholic chapels. In physical or other struggles he believed that Protestants would be found to be in an overwhelming majority. (Hear, hear.) This would be found when they had the census, and he hoped they would have an honest census. (Hear, hear.) If they had, dismay would strike the hearts of the opponents of Protestantism, and the social position of Protestants would be fairly shown. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, Protestants would display their usual liberality, and come forward to place the North Strand Church, and the schools in connexion with it, on a permanent basis. It was only by union of action that Protestants could have that control in the country to which their wealth and intelligence entitled them. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by calling on all present to aid in carrying out this praiseworthy purpose.

The Rev. John Moriarty also addressed the meeting. He was followed by other speakers;

After which, the meeting was closed with singing and prayer.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The distribution of prizes took place yesterday, at half-past three o'clock, in the offices of the Association No. 113, Grafton-street.

The meeting was numerously attended, and the drawing of prizes elicited considerable interest.

Precisely at the hour named for the meeting,

The chair was taken by the Hon. Judge Berwick, who having briefly stated the objects the Art Union had in view, and the benefit to art it had already effected, explained the causes of the postponement of the distribution from the previous day, in consequence of unexpected delay in the scrutiny of the ballot boxes, and verification of the tallies.

The Secretary stated that as he had read the report of the committee (which we give at foot), on the previous day, and as it had been adopted, he need not detain the present meeting by reading it. He read the certificates of the scrutineers, to the effect that in one box were placed 113 tallies, corresponding with the number of the prizes to be distributed, and in the larger box, 1,042, corresponding to the number of the vouchers for shares actually sold.

Dr. Petrie and Mr. Wm. C. Kyle were then requested to preside at the drawing of the prize and ticket tallies, and a lady and young gentleman were requested to draw them. The secretary declared the value of each prize as drawn, and Mr. John E. Pigot announced the names of the winners from the registry of the subscribers.

The following are the list of prizeholders and prizes—Sir R. Griffith, Bart., Fitzwilliam-place, £100; Viscount Bangor, Strangford £75; Miss E. Kennedy, Mountjoy-square, £50; New Brunswick, No. 937, £40; Mr. F. Kiernan, Westmoreland-street, two prizes of £30 and £15; Christopher S. Black, M.D., Belfast, and Miss Elizabeth H. Parkes, Longwood-avenue, £20 each; James W. L. Napier, D.L., Loughcrew, two prizes of £15 and £8; Major-General Colomb, Dalkey; Mr. John F. Fraser, Eblana-terrace; Mr. Richard Martin, Fitzwilliam-place; Mr. Charles Williamson, Lower Gardiner-street; and Mr. James Brady, Golden-lane, £10 each; Dr. Hamilton, Navan; Dr. Joseph Robinson, Warrenpoint; Mrs. Ryder, Fitzwilliam-place; Mr. Francis M'Cracken, Belfast; New York, No. 1036; New Brunswick, No. 945; and Mr. Wm. M'Kay, LL.D., Stephen's-green, £8 each; Mr. P. J. Keenan, Education Office, Mr. Thomas Berry, LL.D., Hume-street, Mr. Joseph Scott, and the Lord Lieutenant, £2 each; Sir James Dombrain, Mr. Francis Horner, Rev. R. J. Kelsh, Mr. Thomas Chambers, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. J. J. Giltrap, Mr. Thomas S. Martin, Mr. Michael Carey, P.V.S.; Mr. John D. Duckett, J.P.; Mr. G. F. Henderson, Captain Stackpoole, Dr. Serwin, Mr. Wm. Parker, Mr. R. G. Seymour, Mr. John Burke, Mr. James R. Davis, Mr. Edward Clarke, Mr. B. C. Watkins, Mr. Thomas Hicks, New York, No. 1,657; Mr. Richard T. Usher, Mr. Duncan Brown, Mr. R. G. Collis, Mrs. Pugh, Dr. Forrest, Mr. M. S. Hussey, Mr. Wm. Barker, Mr. J. B. Marquis, Rev. J. T. Kyle, Mrs. Wm. Bookey, Mr. Richard Phillips, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. C. Jobson, Rev. H. C. Keogh, Mr. George Keogh, Mr. Francis Wright, J.P.; Mr. Edward Lindsay, LL.D.; Mrs. R. Scott, Mr. Francis Byrne, the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. George Smyth, Mr. James Byrne, Mr. Michael M'Carthy, Captain Hodder, J.P.; Miss Huxton, Mr. James Addison, Mr. William Taylor, Mr. Joseph Hone, Miss F. E. Ashe, and Captain Coote, Maryborough, one guinea each; and the Parian group of Cupids value £5 15s 6d, presented by Messrs. Gregg, was won by Mr. Gilbert Sanders.

At the conclusion of the drawing, Mr. A. H. Bagot moved a vote of thanks to the committee for their efforts during the past year, as well as to the lady and young gentleman who had assisted at the drawing, and suggested that, on the occasion of the distribution next year, he trusted the committee would arrange to hold it in a place capable of accommodating a much larger number of their subscribers and their friends, as it would be both gratifying to them and to the public at large, and calculated to enlist supporters to the association.

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Du Bedat; and Judge Berwick returned thanks on the part of the committee, and assured the meeting that Mr. Bagot's suggestion would not be lost sight of, and he trusted that the National Gallery would be complete by the next annual meeting, and that it would be held there, in appropriate connexion with the Irish Institution under whose auspices the Art Union had been established.

Judge Berwick having been then moved from the chair, and Dr. Petrie called thereto, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Judge Berwick, for his dignified conduct in the chair, as well as for the active interest he has taken in the success of the Art Union of Ireland.

Judge Berwick having returned thanks, the meeting separated.

The following is the annual report, as adopted:—

"In submitting their second annual report, your committee feel that the increase in the list of subscribers for the present year may be regarded as evidence of the soundness of the principles on which the Art Union of Ireland is based.

"If the increase had not been as large as might reasonably have been expected, from the general approval of the first year's operations, the fact may be, in some degree, accounted for by the competitive attractions of numerous associations under the same Parliamentary sanction, and having in view the same common object—the promotion of art.

"It is gratifying to report that a very great stimulus was given to our native artists by the amount of purchases made, through the instrumentality of your association, in the last year's exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and that, while the field of selection was open to prizeholders, without limitation as to the country of production, a general impulse seemed to direct the choice to the works of merit produced in Ireland. Private purchases in the exhibition also considerably exceeded the average of past years; a fact which may, to a great degree, be accounted for by the renewed interest for art stimulated by the establishment of your association, the attractive variety of works exhibited, and the advance in the general prosperity of the country.

"The marked increase of subscriptions from the colonies is important, as evidence of the approval of the plan of the Art Union of Ireland, differing, as it does, in many respects from other long-established institutions, and without some of their popular attractions. Your committee feel that this success is, in a great measure, attributable to the public spirited gentlemen who have so zealously sought to make your institution known in these remote countries, thus bringing its peculiar advantages, especially as to the increased chances of obtaining valuable works of art, before many who anxiously desire their possession. They desire to record their grateful sense of the services of the many agents, both at home and abroad, to whom they are indebted for much of the progress made.

"The total number of shares taken has been 1,042, amounting to £1,094 2s., of which a sum of £651 10s. is now to be distributed in 112 prizes; an additional prize, a Parian group, has been added by Messrs. Gregg & Son.

"The working expenses of the association for the current year, of which the duly audited account will be published in the annual report, have been larger in proportion to the total subscriptions than your committee could have desired; but it must be borne in mind, that some expense has been incurred in the preparation for the exhibition of the prizes selected by the change of offices, necessitated by the sale of the house in which your committee were first located, and by a very extensive circulation of the report of last year, including the original address of the committee, which was deemed essential to the object of making the plan of the society fully known. These expenses your committee have incurred for the permanent interests of your association, and having regard to its enduring and expanding beneficial influence upon art in Ireland; but they confidently expect that the expense of future years will be considerably diminished.

"According to the rules of your association, one vice-president, the Viscount Massareene, and four members of the committee—Messrs. Bagwell, Bloomfield, Brooke, and Robert Callwell—retire from the committee, but are eligible for re-election, and a ballot for the purpose is now open."

The first exhibition of flowers for the season of the Rathmines Floricultural Society will take place on Wednesday next, May 16th, in Mountpleasant-square. A military band will attend.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday, May 10th.

THE CUSTOMS BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Customs Bill. The operation of the bill would, he observed, be to simplify the tariff and to relieve the consumer by the reduction and abolition of duty to a considerable amount. He should, under ordinary circumstances, deem it to be his duty to enter into a detailed explanation of the provisions of the measure, and into an enumeration of the various articles with which it proposed to deal, but as he presumed their lordships were already fully acquainted with the stipulations embraced in the treaty with France, and the general scope of the bill itself, he should refrain from occupying their attention at any length with respect to it, and content himself with expressing his readiness to furnish the House with any information on the subject which might be required at his hands.

The Earl of DERBY—If, my lords, we who sit on this side of the House offer no objection to the motion which upon the part of the Government the noble earl has just made, and if we abstain from taking advantage of the opportunity which now presents itself to enter into a discussion of the treaty with France, it must not as a consequence be supposed that we acquiesce in, much less approve, the line of policy which in this respect her Majesty's Ministers have pursued. At the time when we were first made aware of the proposals which by means of the Treaty were sought to be carried into effect, we stated the objections to them which we entertained, and I need hardly say that those objections, instead of being removed, have been rendered still stronger in proportion as we have become better acquainted with the details of the instrument itself. The fact is, my lords, that each day that passes renders firmer my conviction that the Government, in making use in the negociation of this treaty of an inexperienced agent, in departing from the ordinary course of diplomatic arrangement, and in entering into the consideration of an important subject with inadequate means and information, have brought the country into a position of very serious difficulty; have made a very disadvantageous treaty, and have, so far as all the contingent advantages which it was supposed we were to derive from its operation are concerned, left us absolutely and entirely at the mercy of the French Government, who, from the accounts which we now receive, are not, so far as I can see, very desirous to exercise any great degree of moderation in acting up to the powers in the matter with which they have been invested. While, however, these are the sentiments upon the question to which I feel it to be my duty to give expression, I concur with those who think that it is desirable the occasion should be as rare as possible on which your lordships should feel it to be incumbent upon you to reject propositions connected with the finances and commerce of the country which have obtained the sanction of the House of Commons. And if that be a course which it is expedient to refrain from adopting under ordinary circumstances, the reasons which operate against its being taken—where the question is not only one between your lordships and the other House of Parliament, but one which involves the issue of our negociations with a foreign Power and the adherence to a Treaty to which, however disadvantageous to us it may be, we are so far bound as to render it impossible for us to retrace our steps—acquire considerably increased force. I may add, that from a bill of the nature of that which we are now considering, and which, as your lordships are aware, comprises a great variety of articles, it would not be possible for us to eliminate any one of its provisions, and send the measure back so altered to the House of Commons, without an interference with the privileges of that branch of the Legislature. No alternative, therefore, remains to us, except that of either assenting to or absolutely rejecting the bill as it stands, the result of adopting the latter course being that we should disturb the whole of the financial scheme of the Government, and not only that, but materially interfere with those commercial arrangements which have been entered into upon the full reliance that that scheme would receive the assent of Parliament. I am, under these circumstances, of opinion that we should be acting unwisely in rejecting the bill, and I, for one, should certainly shrink from taking upon myself the responsibility of asking your lordships to pursue that course, notwithstanding the fact that I regard the whole of the arrangements which have been made by the Government, including the Treaty, as being of a most improvident and dangerous character, and the financial position of the country, as a consequence, not only in the present year, but perhaps still more as regards the next, as being one which is calculated to create the deepest anxiety. There are, undoubtedly, proposals embodied in this bill which, if carried into effect will tend to aggravate the difficulty; inasmuch as it provides for the remission of duties which upon a more fitting occasion it may be just and expedient to abolish, but with which we cannot at present afford to dispense. We are nevertheless, as it were, compelled to give our assent to those proposals, and thus far to diminish the already too small revenue of the country. There is, however, another subject—I refer to the abolition of the paper duty—with which the terms of the Treaty do not in the slightest degree interfere, with respect to which no commercial arrangements have as yet been entered into, and in dealing with which her Majesty's Government call upon us to make a wholly useless and dangerous sacrifice of nearly £1,500,000 of public revenue. My noble friend on the cross benches (Lord Monteagle) has given notice of his intention to oppose the second reading of the bill in which this proposal is embodied, and I, for my part—feeling that its rejection, so far from embarrassing her Majesty's Government, interfering with their other arrangements, prejudicing the course of business, or proving injurious to the financial position of the country, would rather tend considerably to the advantage of each—will do everything in my power to accomplish that rejection, and to save a large portion of revenue to the State. I may add, my lords, that I think the noble earl is mistaken if he supposes that the consumer will be relieved to the full extent of the duties which, in accordance with the scheme of the Government, it is proposed to remit. The fact, I believe, is that it has already been found, in the case of many articles the duties on which has been taken off, that not only has no relief been experienced by the consumer as the result, but that in some instances even an increase in price has ensued. I cannot, therefore, admit the correctness of the statement that the relief to the consumer is in exact proportion to the amount of duty remitted. I shall now, my lords, enter further into these topics. The noble earl, before the Easter recess, informed the House that he thought it would be convenient that the financial scheme of the Government should be discussed by us as a whole, and it appears to me that the most fitting opportunity for taking that discussion will be furnished when we are called upon to deal with the important amount of revenue which is involved in the proposal for the abolition of the paper duty.

DONEGAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Lord LIFFORD moved for a copy of the order in Council naming the village of Letterkenny as the place where the proposed lunatic asylum for the county of Donegal was to be built, and of the correspondence on which the order was founded. In doing so, he wished, he said, to call the attention of the House to the opinions upon the subject which were entertained by several gentlemen who had some knowledge of the locality in question. The Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Leitrim, the Earl of Erne, and Lord Donegall, who were large proprietors in that part of the country, were all opposed to the scheme. Out of the magistrates of the county 24 had signed a letter, which he held in his hand, objecting to the proposed site, and only three were in favour of the Letterkenny Asylum. One of the wants which had for years been most bitterly felt in Ireland was that of a strong public opinion. He was happy to say that evil was being gradually remedied, but meanwhile the Government officials were not subject to the same responsibility as in this country. The noble lord on the woolsack would probably recognise them saying—"It is a far cry to Loch-ow." The people of Ireland, therefore, looked on the Lord Lieutenant as their protector, and, feeling that by his high position and personal character he was removed both from the sympathies and necessities of his subordinates, they trusted that he would look into the details of the Government himself, and so that those beneath him did not attempt practices of which in England they would not dare to be guilty. The noble lord concluded by moving for the correspondence which had taken place on the subject.

Earl GRANVILLE—I regret that my noble friend the Lord Lieutenant is not present to afford the information desired by the noble lord; but the reasons which actuated her Majesty's Government will appear when the correspondence is laid on the table of the House.

The Earl of LEITRIM was not in the least surprised at the absence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and thought he had shown his prudence in not attending. He could not join in eulogising that noble peer—

Earl GRANVILLE said the noble lord, if he wished to make any attack on the Irish Government, had better give notice of his intention to do so, and defer his remarks until the Lord Lieutenant was in his place.

The Earl of LEITRIM said it was true the Earl of Carlisle was not present, but his noble friend (Lord Lifford) had called attention to a very serious matter, and he wished to take that opportunity of protesting against the principle according to which the Government in Ireland was carried on for electioneering purposes, and against the humbug of a bill to reform the House of Commons being brought in by her Majesty's Government at the same time that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was carrying corruption to its highest point. Not even the selection of the site for a lunatic asylum, nor yet the appointment of a high sheriff, could take place without electioneering interests being suffered to interfere. They were often told of the protective and sheltering influence of the Lord Lieutenant's office in preventing such outrageous jobs, and in conducing to the preservation of peace and property. For his part, he held a diametrically opposite opinion, and he regarded the present Viceroy of Ireland as the greatest mischief-maker in the whole country. (Laughter.) The condition of Ireland, he contended, was unsatisfactory; and dissatisfaction could not fail to be awakened where the gentry were set aside and the whole Government was in the hands of stipendiaries, from the Lord Lieutenant downwards. Within the last five years there had been expended—he must say very properly—on lunatic asylums in different parts of that country no less than £330,114; but of this amount £41,460 had been laid out at Omagh, within two miles of the place where it was now proposed to erect the new building; and in Derry since 1834, a further sum of £1,490 had been expended. Fifteen years ago the noble lord (St. Leonards), when Lord Chancellor, took great trouble with respect to the Irish lunatic asylums, and a rule was adopted that in future they should not be erected except in assize towns. He wished to know why that rule was now to be departed from. He complained of the absence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the present occasion, observing that it was monstrous when a proceeding like the one under consideration was adopted by the Irish Government, on their own responsibility and without consulting any one, that no explanation was given on the part of the Administration. He thought the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should be in his place in that House to answer for his own jobs. He characterised the mode in which the Irish Government was conducted as corrupt, and concluded by saying that the feeling in Ireland was that the Earl of Carlisle had been sent to that country to disgust the Irish people with the office of Lord Lieutenant.

The Earl of EGLINTON said he should not hazard an opinion on the question brought before the House, but he must say, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that he believed that noble lord to be entirely free from all charges of corruption and jobbery. He knew the manner in which such questions as the one brought under their lordships' notice came before the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They were referred to a committee of the Privy Council, and the Lord Lieutenant signed the decision of that committee in council, and was as innocent of blame in the matter as any one of their lordships. In saying this he did not, however, acquit the system of blame. In all these cases of county questions the opinions of the magistrates, of the gentry and yeomanry, ought to be taken into consideration; and in this respect the system should be altered. When he was, to use the phrase of the noble earl, the chief stipendiary of Ireland during the late Government, a bill was brought forward by the Administration in the other House for the better government of lunatic asylums, and it got so far as a select committee in the other House, and would have become law had it not been for the dissolution. That bill proposed to give the county magistrates almost the sole management of these asylums, subject merely to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. He thought it desirable that some such bill should still be passed. His noble friend complained of the absence of the Lord Lieutenant; but he must call their lordships' attention to the fact that if the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had been there, he would not have been doing his duty in the country he was sent to govern. It was the duty of her Majesty's Government, however, to answer for him in his absence; and, when due notice had been given of the present motion, he thought the noble earl opposite might have informed himself so as to give more satisfactory information on the subject.

Earl GRANVILLE was sure that any suggestion for the improvement of the present system coming from the noble earl would be received with that attention which it deserved. He was sorry, as to the particular case, that he was unable to give any additional information to that which would appear on the face of the correspondence.

After a few words from Lord Desart, which were inaudible,

Lord CLANCARTY thought it would be matter of great regret in Ireland if anything were said against the principle of having a Lord Lieutenant. That was one of the most beneficial appointments that could be made. The public in Ireland looked with the utmost confidence to the Lord Lieutenant's high-minded opinion, which was, in fact, their only resource when they felt aggrieved by the public functionaries. The whole country felt greatly indebted to the noble earl (Eglinton) for the laborious and painstaking manner in which he had administered the affairs of Ireland. He did not believe there was a single individual in that country who felt that any act performed by the noble earl had been inconsistent with his high and important duties.

The Earl of LEITRIM did not intend to say one word against the office of the Lord Lieutenant; what he complained of was the manner in which the duties were performed by the present Viceroy. He entirely agreed with what had been said by his noble friend who last addressed the House. Nothing could be more honourable and correct than the course of the noble earl (Eglinton) when he filled that office; but the contrast between him and Lord Carlisle was as great as that between light and darkness.

The motion was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter past 7.

Sporting.

IRISH MODEL YACHT CLUB—1860.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Opening Cruise—28th May, 5 p.m.

1st Match—2nd Class, exceeding 10 and not exceeding 15 tons; 4th Class, not exceeding 6 tons—2nd June, 2½ p.m. Entries close on 31st May, 8 p.m.

2nd Match—1st Class, exceeding 15 and not exceeding 25 tons; 3rd Class, exceeding 6 and not exceeding 10 tons—16th June, 2½ p.m. Entries close on 14th June, 8 p.m.

Challenge Cup—All Classes, not exceeding 15 tons—9th July, 1 p.m. Entries close on 7th July, 8 p.m.

The yachts belonging to the Club cruise in company in Dublin Bay, under command of the Captain of the Fleet, every second and fourth Saturday in June, July, August, and September, at 3½ p.m.

N.B.—In the Matches of the 2nd and 16th June, the yachts are to be manned and steered by members of the Club or their sons. One paid hand only allowed in each boat; which shall forfeit all claim to the prize if he touch the tiller.

FRANCE.

The steel-plated frigate Normandie is being repaired for sea at Cherbourg; when ready she is to proceed to the Mediterranean.

A letter from Trieste speaks of the enlistment in Ireland for the army of the Pope as having been eminently successful. The first arrivals of Irishmen would embark at Trieste for Ancona. If the number of Irish recruits increases they will be shipped at Cork direct for Civita Vecchia. The writer adds, that the persons charged with the enlistment in Ireland had been very deficient in their selection, and that, in consequence, several of their recruits had been rejected by the military inspectors.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

Dublin, Thursday Evening.—Not for many, very many years, was May so longed for by all classes. A winter of unparalleled duration and severity was being succeeded by a Spring of storms and frosts, and even this month set in with a harshness that began to excite fears in the breasts of the most hopeful. A change for the better took place last week, and the benefits of this improvement in the weather is incalculable; for the wants of Ireland have been telling on markets, and will continue to influence prices of grain more or less for months to come; whilst we learn that in the South of Scotland, prices of wheat and oats have been steadily advancing, and will, in all probability, go still higher before harvest, as there was, perhaps, never less in the hands of growers at this season than at present. How critical, therefore, the position of Scotland and Ireland, and how inestimable the value of that rain that has descended, and which continues to fall. The aspect of the country rapidly improves, and although the temperature is still low for the time of the year, the crops have a promising appearance. Although it was, in the ordinary course of events, to be expected that the weather would get mild by the middle of May, yet now that warmth and moisture have come, dealers seem surprised, and the greater number have ceased to buy. The trade has also been influenced by the simultaneous arrival during the last week of a fleet of grain-laden vessels from France and the Baltic; the dates of the bills of lading of these vessels that have arrived together being weeks apart. Our fresh arrivals from foreign ports for the last eight days comprise 11,290 quarters wheat, 2,082 sacks flour, and 5,170 quarters Indian corn. Coastwise and cross-Channel, we have received 180 sacks barley, 405 sacks flour, 1,035 sacks Indian corn, 2,720 quarters malt, and 3,018 quarters wheat. From all these causes, prices are barely maintained for foreign wheat, whilst Indian corn has given way from the highest point 1s. 6d. to 2s. per 480lbs. Spring corn has, as yet, not been much affected. Private accounts from England and Scotland during the last few days represent holders in general as not at all pressing sales. As yet the pretensions of the Baltic and French shippers are very high, and they state that the season has been as unpropitious on the Continent as in the United Kingdom.—*Agricultural Review.*

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for Fifteen shillings, all wool will be found excellent value; a variety in the Ready-made department. Richard Allen, 26, Lower Sackville-street.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 18s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 34, Essex Quay, Dublin.

N.B.—Prompt Payment is the Life of Trade.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Messrs. C. and J. DAY, may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease, acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. Day's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.

Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring scientific treatment.

Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Pliant Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to patients, and they ensure, by their [illegible]

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d.; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

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Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAN, Dentist, [illegible]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in this country during the winter, nothing so speedily relieves or so certainly cures as these inestimable remedies. [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—We are beginning to enjoy the benefit of the accelerated post, as London morning papers are generally distributed the same evening here, and thus the short cut running through the forest of Chantilly has practically told on the northern railroad. Why the line was not thus originally traced is only explicable by occult local influences, which were brought to bear on all Government schemes under Louis Philippe's Chamber of Deputies, with only 300,000 electors for 34,000,000 of people. Such a Chamber would never have listened to free-trade arguments, nor done aught for the mere profit of the general community; and to-day's *Constitutionnel* taunts M. de Broglie with the inefficiency of that peculiar form of Parliamentary government in vogue when the Orleanist school of statesmen ruled France. It is perfectly true that Guizot's foreign as well as domestic policy was liable to much reproach; the European views of Thiers were rather unsafe, and to unrestricted trade one sentence of that orator speaks volumes:—"Better," said he, "an inroad of Cossack cavalry than an import of foreign cattle!" When Carlo Alberto had swept Lombardy, and actually captured one of the angles of the Quadrilateral, Peschiera, it was a question, under Lamartine's poetic Presidency, whether the *armee des Alpes* should not help to adjust the eternal Italian difficulty, but Thiers made a long oration on the stupendous war resources of Austria; and so what only ten thousand French troops would have then fully accomplished required 160,000 ten years later. As to Switzerland, the very existence of the Republic, not to talk of its neutrality, was wantonly imperilled by Guizot's playing into the hands of Austria in support of the Sonderbund.

That wondrous telegram, dated Rome, May 5, via Marseilles, about the 1,000 *Irlandais* who have been put ashore at Ancona, is duly printed in all Paris papers, and as Ancona is not far from Loretto, at which spot a house, which had travelled from Palestine originally to Dalmatia through the air, took flight for a second trip thence across the Adriatic to this Hill of Laurels, the occurrence is in keeping with local legends. I see it stated in the *Dublin Evening Mail* that £13 a man is the price current in the Irish Smithfield market, but it is hoped the rev. recruiting sergeants give, to boot, a third class ticket across Belgium, the Rhineland, Bavaria, or the Alps. The Emerald Isle is fully avenged, however, for the degrading advertisements placing them hitherto in an exceptional position, since now the phrase at Rome is "no *Italians* need apply."

From the Spanish peninsula not a man has come yet, nor a maravedi except the exemplary cash from the elder Bomba's sister, Christina, picked up during her incumbency at Madrid, out of Cuba diggings. The French Government has just objected to the admission on Paris Bourse of the Pope's loan, on the grounds that it is an irregular financial transaction, involving episcopal agency and clerical touters. If bankers, or the usual instrumentality for money raising were resorted to, no obstacle would exist to a foreign loan of this sort being negociated in France, but in its present form it assumes the character of a partisan agitation, undesirable on the Stock Exchange, or indeed elsewhere.

This course had been anticipated from the article in last week's *Constitutionnel*, which recited the formal prohibition of King Francis I. against the coin of the realm being sent to Rome under any pretence; and as the French Emperor's proposal to indemnify that Court for the severance of the Romagna by a regulated subsidy from Roman Catholic Powers had been haughtily rejected, it is not strange that this irregular and uncontrolled substitute should meet no favour with the Imperial Government.

Young Prince Jerome is gone to Switzerland, where he is a large landed proprietor, but his Princess Clotilda was yesterday at the fancy fair held in the British Embassy; most of the Court ladies made it a point to show friendliness to this charity, and even some from St. Germains faubourg were visible. English cutlery and crockery were sold by Lady Cowley at highly remunerative rates, while from other booths and fair *boutiquieres* "nods, and books, and wreathed smiles" fetched large returns in bullion.

Le Sport, in its notice of *le betting ring*, adverts to the probable influence of the new Chantilly line of rail on the development of racing tastes at Paris. It had taken the more sensible view on the boxing affair, courageously seconded by John Lemoinne in the *Debats*. But neither organ ventured to remind Frenchmen that a Lifeguardsman at Waterloo laid low seven *Cuirassiers de la Garde* before he could be floored, and he was Shaw, the ex-pugilist.

At Berlin they were yesterday commemorating the battle of Prague, won against Austria on that day, more than a century ago, 1757. This is the battle which was so popular in England, that pianofortes at girls' boarding schools keep it up yet vigorously.

ROME.

The "Memorial Bordelais" has the following:—

"Letters from Rome of a recent date give some curious details respecting discoveries which General de Lamoriciere has made since he has been concerned in Roman affairs. Among other things he found, it is said, that 2,527 officers or soldiers who figured on the lists of the army had no existence, but that, nevertheless, pay was regularly drawn for them. He was told also that captains made a rule of not mentioning the numerous desertions which take place in their companies—1st, in order not to disturb the good opinion which the Pope has of his army; and 2nd, to receive the same pay for their troops. The general, having manifested the intention of forming again the Pontifical dragoons who were dissolved some time ago, but of whom 150 remained, many objections were made to his project. He at last asked to see the uniforms and helmets of the dragoons, but was told that they had been sold. 'To whom?' said he. 'To the manager of a theatre.' 'For how much?' 'Three paolis per helmet.' 'And how much did each helmet cost?' 'Forty-eight paolis.' 'Send for the manager,' said the general, and the manager came. 'You must bring to me all the helmets you have purchased,' said the general, 'and you shall be paid for them.' 'How much have I to receive?' asked the manager. 'Why 3 paolis each—what they cost you.' 'General,' cried the unfortunate man, 'I paid 25 paolis per helmet, and here is the receipt!' and he produced a paper proving that he had really paid that sum."

STATE OF HUNGARY.

The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Vienna, on the 7th instant says:—"On the 1st inst. M. Deak, who was Minister of Justice in 1848, had a long interview with General von Benedek, and he expressed his opinions respecting the state of affairs in Hungary with equal candour and freedom. Yesterday morning the Commanding-General in Hungary came from Pesth to this city, and shortly after his arrival he waited on his Majesty the Emperor. Benedek has the reputation of being a man of great perspicacity, and if he really is so he must, during his sojourn in Hungary, have come to the conclusion that things cannot possibly remain as they now are. The half measures which the Imperial Government proposes to take will be of no avail, for the Hungarians now openly declare that nothing but the restoration of the constitution of 1848 will satisfy them. "We require no boon from the Government," say they, "but we insist on having our inalienable rights restored to us." The Imperial Cabinet offers to give a new constitution, because the old one was abrogated, but the Hungarians maintain that their charter has merely been 'illegally suspended.' A crisis is at hand, as the Government will now have to decide whether it will or whether it will not make the concessions demanded by the Magyars. The Hungarian nation requires:—1. The restoration of the Constitution, and the re-union of the Banat and Voivodina with the present Kingdom of Hungary; 2. The coronation of the Emperor at Pesth, as King of Hungary; and, 3. The nomination by the Monarch of a Palatine, who shall be one of three persons chosen by the nation. During the last day or two it has more than once been said that the Government will be obliged to place Hungary in a state of siege, and it is but too probable that the Emperor will eventually have recourse to that extreme measure. Yesterday evening his Majesty was in the Opera-house, near the Karnthner-gate, and a person who was seated almost opposite him states that he looked careworn and depressed, and appeared to take no interest in that which was passing on the stage. The death of Baron Bruck is said to have made a very deep and painful impression on the Emperor, and it may be that such is really the case, although his Majesty is said not to be of a very sensitive nature.

"It is said that the Government is willing to let the Hungarians have an Upper and a Lower Chamber, but the Maygars will not agree to any compromise which is not based on their historical rights. If the Government will solemnly declare that there has been no 'solution of continuity' in the constitutional rights of the kingdom of Hungary, a complete reconciliation may be brought about without any great difficulty, as the more reasonable Maygars see that the Austrian Government never can allow Hungary to have a separate Finance Department. If the enlarged Reichsrath ever should meet, it will probably do so in the great hall in the palace inhabited by Prince Lobkowitz, the Stadtholder of Lower Austria. Several shorthand writers have been engaged by Government for the Reichsrath, but it is very possible that they will be without occupation for some time to come. It is now certain that Baron von Bach has not been summoned to Vienna. The only news of interest relative to the Hungarian Protestants is, that the Calvinist community at Sala has locked up M. Maday, its pastor, in the church, in order that the Imperial authorities may not be able to take him into custody without violating the sacred edifice. The Stadtholderate of Caschau has deposed M. Loisch, the rector of the community at Gelnicz, because he accepted the office of Superintendent in the place of M. Toperczer, who is to be the companion of M. Zsedenyi in captivity."

A telegram from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Calcutta mail, states that the movement in the rate of exchange is equal to 2½ per cent. in favour of this country. Prices of Government securities had experienced a considerable improvement.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

His lordship sat at eleven o'clock, and having heard a few unimportant cases, rose at three o'clock.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Porter v. Garnett.

In this case, Mr. Warren, Q.C., moved, on behalf of Mr. Wm. Stowell Garnett, for an injunction order to put him in possession of the lands of Loughloss and Aldanstown. It appeared that the lands in question were at present in possession of Mr. J. Hamill, who had held by lease under the receiver in Chancery during the period of the petitioner's minority. He (petitioner), on coming of age, in the month of October, 1859, served upon Mr. Hamill a notice to quit, but, inasmuch as he had not received possession, it was rendered necessary that the court should, if it thought proper, grant an injunction. On the event of the petitioner's reaching his majority, the lease had terminated.

Counsel on behalf of the tenant (Mr. Norman) admitted the service of the notice, but asked the court for as long a stay as possible upon the issuing of the injunction, on the ground that Mr. Hamill had as many as 150 head of cattle on the land; and it would be a very serious matter to him were he obliged to remove them hastily.

His Honour granted the injunction, but stayed its issuing till the 1st day of next Term.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Ryan v. the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.

This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, a licentiate apothecary carrying on business at Mountrath, by reason of the alleged negligence of the defendants' servants.

Mr. J. A. Curran, junior, opened the pleadings, and Mr. Robinson, Q.C., stated the case.

The plaintiff, Dr. Ryan, was examined, and deposed that, on the 30th September last, he had attended a funeral at Roscrea, and in the afternoon proceeded home by railway; on arriving at Ballybrophy, where the Roscrea and Parsonstown branches join the main line, he was informed there was a delay of some twenty or twenty-five minutes before there would be a train to Mountrath; accordingly, he remained in the waiting-room until he heard the cry "Hurry out;" witness ran to the carriages across the platform, which he considered was not properly lighted at the time, and on his way to the carriage he fell over a barrow, and sustained injuries of the head, and on one of the fingers of the left hand, and groin; during the day he had not taken more than a glass of whiskey and water, and two glasses of punch; he was perfectly sober at the time of the accident; the injuries he received were of a very severe nature, and he was confined to his bed, at his residence in Mountrath, for a week.

Cross-examined—While in the waiting-room, witness sang a verse or two of a song, but was not the last person to run to the train.

Mr. John Flood, who travelled by the train, deposed that he saw the plaintiff at the time of the accident, and he was perfectly sober; after the fall he was carried in bleeding to the carriage, and appeared to have suffered severe injuries.

Mr. John Gowan, another passenger, deposed that there was no light on the platform between the waiting-room and the carriages; the truck over which the plaintiff fell lay in the way.

Two other witnesses, named Keogh and Lawler, gave similar testimony.

Dr. Henry Joseph Smith, of Mountrath, deposed that he was in the habit of attending the plaintiff's family; on the evening of the accident he was brought to witness' house in a covered car; he had a lacerated wound an inch long, laying bare the bone on the ridge of the eye-brow, which it was found necessary to sew up; the plaintiff also complained of an injury to the middle finger of the left hand, which had to be leeched; he also complained of soreness about the body. At the request of the plaintiff, witness wrote to Mr. Ilbery, the traffic superintendent of the company, stating the circumstances of the accident, and received a reply; subsequently the plaintiff complained of tumour in the groin, which witness, on examination, found to be hernia, which was likely to be a permanent injury, and at any time liable to cause death. The hernia did not appear to be of long standing, but in the opinion of witness was the result of the accident, but could not swear it was actually caused by the accident; never knew the plaintiff to be of intemperate habits, though witness had an opportunity of seeing him at all hours.

Mr. Coffey, in the absence of leading counsel, addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants, and contended the accident was simply caused by the negligence of the plaintiff himself. During the course of his speech he said there was a case in point, which he would cite for the court, only it happened to be Serjeant Fitzgibbon's who might be angry if it were cited in his absence. Therefore it might be better not to refer to the case until the learned serjeant came to sum up.

The Chief Justice said he certainly would not wait. He should observe that if leading counsel could not attend in important cases, they ought not to take briefs in them, both professionally and morally speaking. There were many able men whom he saw before him outside the bar, and he did not see why parties should be deprived of their services when gentlemen of the inner bar could not attend. In his opinion, the bar should divide the business of the courts between them, as in England, which would enable them to discharge their duty towards the public as it ought to be discharged, while, at the same time, it could not at all interfere with their emoluments. Mr. Coffey, in the present case, had done as much for his clients as leading counsel could possibly have done.

Mr. Coffey thanked his lordship for this expression of opinion.

Evidence was then gone into on behalf of the defendants, to show that there was sufficient light on the platform at the time of the accident. A porter, named Blaney, whose duty it was to attend to the lamps at the station in question, deposed that at six o'clock on the evening the accident occurred he lighted three of the permanent lamps at the station. The invariable practice at every station is to ring a bell before the train comes up, and it was rung on the evening in question; could not say whether the second bell, preparatory to the starting of the train, was rung before or after the plaintiff fell over the truck; there was not the slightest necessity for running or hurry, as there was ample time for each passenger to get into the train; witness had left the barrow out of his hand for a moment to call out the name of the station, when the plaintiff fell over it; was not two yards from it when the accident occurred.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon having addressed the jury for the defendants, and Mr. J. A. Curran having replied for the plaintiff,

The Chief Justice charged the jury, who having retired,

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon submitted his lordship should have told the jury that if the plaintiff's own negligence contributed to the accident, the defendants were not liable, although there might have been negligence on their part also.

The Chief Justice—You have been absent, Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, during the whole of the evidence, and you now come in to object to the charge.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon—But I have heard the charge, my lord.

The Chief Justice—But the circumstances under which you come in here to object to the charge should be made known.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon—The circumstances are known to everyone in court, and I was necessarily absent doing another duty, but I was here quite in time to hear your lordship's charge. I now ask your lordship to tell the jury that if the plaintiff's own conduct materially contributed to the accident, the company are not liable.

The Chief Justice—I have told them more than that. I left the case to the jury in your own words.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon—Your lordship told the jury that if there was sufficient light to enable the plaintiff to pass, they ought to find for the company.

The Chief Justice—I put it stronger than that.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon—But your lordship added, "without any negligence on the part of the company."

The Chief Justice—I suppose, now, you want to embarrass this poor man with a bill of exceptions.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon—With every respect, the company have a right to protect themselves against illegal demands.

The Chief Justice—The jury will tell us whether it was an illegal demand or not. I put the case in the fairest possible way for the company.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon—But I am entitled to your lordship's direction on that point.

The Chief Justice—Hand in your exception, Mr. Fitzgibbon.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon repeated what he wished his lordship to tell the jury.

The Chief Justice—I have no objection to your handing in the exception.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon—With great respect, my lord, I don't think you had any cause for making observations on my conduct as counsel. I was obliged to be on my legs in the Court of Exchequer this morning, to speak to a case and I don't recognise the justice of a judge in making any such observations. I did not make any engagement to be in any one place at a particular moment, nor did your lordship when at the bar.

The Chief Justice—For the last twenty years of my life I never went out of one court when attending to a case.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon (emphatically)—I dont recognise the right of any judge to observe on the conduct of counsel. Counsel ought to be as independent as the judge.

The Chief Justice—I won't discuss that with you. His lordship then put the case to the jury as Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon desired. He said he put it in these words, although he did not think it was the law as laid down, but the facts of the case authorised him to put it to the jury in that shape. Have you any other exceptions?

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon—If I had I would have mentioned them, my lord.

The jury stated they understood his lordship to speak in the sense suggested. They found for the plaintiff on all the issues, and assessed the damages at £300.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Robinson, Q.C.; Mr. J. A. Curran, Mr. Duggan, and Mr. J. A. Curran, jun. Solicitor—Mr. G. A. Fottrell.

For the defendants—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Coffey. Solicitors—Messrs. Croker and Barrington.

This was the last case for trial, with the exception of an important lunacy case, which is fixed for Monday.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Kelly v. Smyly.

The facts of this case, which has now occupied the court since Wednesday last, have already been reported. The plaintiff is Mr. Hugh Kelly, a builder in Brunswick-street, and the defendant is the personal representative of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart. The proceedings are instituted to recover a sum of £662 for work and labour done by Mr. Kelly, in the construction of a glass-house for Sir Philip, who acted at the instance of his son, the Rev. Josiah Crampton. The contract entered into was, that the building should be carried out for £2,000, of which amount the plaintiff admitted payment, but sought to recover £662 for extra work *de hors* the contract.

The plaintiff was examined and cross-examined at great length as to various matters of detail, and also relative to certain communications which he had held with Sir Philip Crampton in regard to the manner in which the house in question was to be constructed. Sir Philip had desired him to carry out the wishes of the Rev. Josiah Crampton in every respect. The plaintiff had been told this (as he alleged) by Sir Philip upon several occasions.

The case for the defendant was opened yesterday by Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, and had not concluded when his lordship adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Hurst v. Walshe.

This was an action to recover the value of two horses, which the plaintiff alleged had been sold without his authority while at livery in the defendant's stables. The case of the defendant was, that he sold the horses with the plaintiff's direction, but that the amount realised by the sale and the amount due for their livery left the plaintiff in his debt a considerable sum.

The jury found for the defendant, with 6d. costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Curran and D. C. Heron.

For the defendant—Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., and Dowse.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

The Hon. Mr. Baron Hughes sat yesterday morning, in the Nisi Prius Court, to dispose of motions. No case of any interest, save to the parties immediately concerned, came before his lordship during the day.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re John Robinson.

The bankrupt was a linen manufacturer in Banbridge, county Down, and the meeting was for the examination of witnesses. The bankruptcy took place so far back as January, 1858, and the object of the present examination was to aid a suit brought by the assignees of the bankrupt against his consignees in New York.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Levy for the witnesses.

A medical certificate was put in, showing the bankrupt himself was unable to attend. His two sons were examined at considerable length.

Mr. Levy said they would do everything they could to aid the suit in New York.

His Lordship ordered the witnesses their travelling expenses, and reserved the right to the parties to apply for the expenses of attending by counsel and attorney.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Hargreave.)

In the matter of the estate of the Right Hon. Richard John Earl of Donoughmore, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Mansion-house and demesne lands of Palmerstown; nett rental, £231 19s. Sold to Mr. Charles T. Ward, for £3,830.

Lot 2—Part of the lands of Palmerstown, Great Churchfield, and Cabra-park, held under a fee-farm grant; profit rent, £46 15s. 8d. Sold to the same gentleman, for £1,040.

Duckett and Gordon, solicitors, having carriage of the sale, 44, Upper Mount-street.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN, TOWN OF YOUGHAL, AND KING'S COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Houses and premises, 75, South Great George's-street, city of Dublin, held under a lease for 900 years, dated 9th April 1842. Sold to Mr. Thomas Bradley, for £1,010.

Lot 2.—Premises known as the Old Barrack Yard, in the town of Youghal; yearly rent, £16 7s. 8½d. Sale adjourned.

Lot 3—Part of Krinkell, near Birr, King's County, containing 48a. 0r. 35p.; nett rent, £34 18s. 9d. Sold to Mr. Byrne, for £1,060.

William Roche, solicitor, 72, Harcourt-street.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, AND COUNTY OF MEATH.

In the matter of William Humphrey Rathborne, Robert St. George Rathborne, George Leuther Rathborne, and Reid Penelope Coffey, owners and petitioners.

Lot 1—Houses and premises, 42 and 47, Middle Abbey-street; nett profit rent, £30 3s. Sold to Mr. Sexton, for £450.

Lot 2—House No. 45, Essex-street, known as the Dolphin Tavern; profit rent, £6. Sold to Mr. Flanagan, for £55.

Lot 3—House 4, Essex-street, and premises in the rear; profit rent, £64 12s. 10d. Sold to Mr. M'Dermott, for £600.

Lot 4—Demesne lands in Scribblestown, and mansion, county Dublin; nett annual rent, £112 13s. 6d. Sold to Mr. James Mackey, for £4,620.

Lot 5—House No. 59, Bolton-street, in the City of Dublin, held under lease for 999 years, from 1722; nett rent, £24 3s. 8½d. Sold for £375 to Mrs. Cletheral.

Lot 6—House No. 8, Merrion-square East, held under lease for 145 years, from 1791; nett rent, £95 6s. 1½d. Sold for £1,525, to Mr. Aldridge, in trust.

Lot 7—House No. 9, Merrion-square East, held under same lease as last lot; nett rent, £75 18s. 5½d. Sold for £1,250, to Mr. Hughes.

Lot 8—House No. 50, Summer Hill, held under lease for 900 years, from 1790; nett rent, £35 1s. 6½d. Sold for £400, to Mr. M'Dermott.

Lot 9—House No. 51, Summer Hill, held under the same lease as last lot; nett rent, £70 15s. 4½d. Sold for £285, to Mr. John Mathew.

Lot 10—Houses 33 and 34, Barrack-street, to 9, Silver-street, and to 9, Pembroke-quay; lease for 101 years from 1768; nett rent, £182 2s. 11d. Sold for £1,260, to Mr. J. T. Mackey.

Lot 11—Houses 66, Dame-street, and 19, 20, 21, Nassau-street; lease for 120 years from 1799; nett rent, £218 15s. 4½d. Sold to Mr. O'Brien, for £2,093.

Lot 12—Kelrue, county Meath, held under a fee-farm grant; yearly rent, £326 15s. 10d. Sold for £8,025 to Mr. Jordan.

Lot 13—Lands of the said Kilrue, held in fee farm; annual rent, £55 15s. 11d. Sold to Mr. Burkett, for £1,500.

George Langford, solicitor, 78, Stephen's Green North.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Michael Houlahan, alias Halloran, was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Murphy and Keegan, charged with being a ticket-of-leave convict, whose licence had been revoked by order of the Chief Secretary.—The prisoner was sent to Mountjoy Prison to finish the remainder of his time.

Margaret Ellis, and Ellen Ellis, her mother, were brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Fox and M'Grath, charged with stealing several articles of plate and plated ware, together with some articles of apparel, the property of Mrs. Adams, Westmoreland-street. Complainant stated that the prisoner Margaret Ellis, had been in her employment as servant, but that she left it on Monday last, and that within the last three months the above articles, her property, were taken from her house. She suspected the prisoner, and gave information to the police, who immediately went in search of her, but could not find her at her lodgings, in Sandymount. They, however, did discover her at a friend's house, in Irishtown. Much of the above property, which is valued at £20, was pawned at different offices, but was recovered and identified by the owner. Several of the articles were also found in the possession of the mother, Ellen.—The prisoners were remanded.

Mary Ann M'Keone, Catherine Foley, and Jane Costello, inmates of the South Dublin Union Workhouse, were charged by Marcella Rice, laundress, with insubordination, and refusing to work in the laundry, on Thursday, though ordered to do so by the matron.—They were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.

Augustus Achilles was charged by Police-constable 120 A, with seriously assaulting him while conveying him to the station-house.—He was fined £1, or ordered one month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Edward Devlin, who was indicted before the Recorder at the last city sessions, for attempting to defraud a man under the pretence of selling him gold dust and a gold chain, but who on that occasion was discharged, as the prosecutor did not appear in court, was brought before the magistrates yesterday morning, charged under the following circumstances. It appeared from the evidence of a soldier belonging to the 20th Regiment, that the prisoner met him on the quay, on Thursday night, and inquired whether he would purchase some good tobacco, which he would sell cheap. He said he had about 16lb, which he would sell for a mere trifle. The soldier said he did not smoke, and did not want tobacco. The prisoner then told him in confidence that he was a sailor, who had just arrived from Australia, his ship lying at the Custom-house, and that, in addition to several bags of gold dust, he had a very fine gold chain, which he would sell for four dollars, though it was certainly worth £3 15s. The soldier said he did not want the chain, and, moreover, that he had not enough of money to buy it even at so low price. The prisoner then inquired whether he could even "stand a treat." The soldier said he would give him share of a quart of porter. They accordingly went into a public-house, and, while drinking, the prisoner told him he would give him the chain for four shillings. He still declined to purchase it, and when they parted the prisoner followed witness, still pressing the bargain upon him. The soldier, however, refused to buy the article, but, meeting a policeman, he told the story to him. The latter advised him to look at the chain again; he did so, and as he was returning it the prisoner knocked him down. The soldier then gave him in charge, and he charged the soldier with stealing the chain.—The magistrates entertained the soldier's charge in preference to that of the prisoner, and remanded the latter.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, May 5	274	1	8	256	9	11
Belfast and Ballymena, May 5	1896	12	8	1711	16	9
Belfast and County Down, May 5	618	17	9	566	5	6
Cork and Bandon, May 5	334	15	4	382	7	3
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, May 5	245	6	9	236	12	3
Dublin and Belfast Junction, May 6	1259	11	0	1104	16	0
Dublin and Drogheda, May 6	1790	4	0	1716	11	6
Dublin and Wicklow, May 5	2472	2	0	2087	10	0
Dundalk, Enniskillen & Londonderry, May 6	1676	13	0	1566	12	0
Great Southern & Western, May 5	6884	9	0	6502	1	0
Irish South Eastern, May 5	345	11	0	406	9	0
Limerick and Foynes, May 5	154	6	1	159	4	8
Limerick and Ennis, May 5	178	8	1	198	19	9
Midland Great Western, May 6	4908	5	0	4909	1	0
Ulster, May 6	2037	15	1	1729	12	6
Waterford and Kilkenny, May 5	424	11	0	419	19	0
Waterford and Limerick, May 5	1451	12	6	1382	6	10
Waterford and Tramore, May 5	67	0	0	63	0	0

The traffic on the majority of the Irish lines continues to contrast favourably with that of last year. During the past week the receipts on the Ulster Railway have exceeded those of the like period of 1859 by £300. On the Dublin and Kingstown the improvement has been £200, on the Belfast and Ballymena it has been £200, and on the Dundalk and Enniskillen and Londonderry and Enniskillen £100. The Great Southern and Western and Midland Great Western are stationary.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11.

	From. s.	d.	To. s.	d.	Average. s.	d.
972 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	21	0	24	6	21	9
1256 Oats do. 14 stone	15	0	18	0	16	3
651 Barley do. 16 stone	19	0	20	0	22	1
2459 Oatmeal do. 8 stone	16	0	17	0	16	9

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—MAY 5.

Imperial Average.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	52	6	Oats	23	5	Beans	42	6
Barley	37	3	Rye	34	8	Peas	39	9

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	49	5	Oats	24	4	Beans	40	11
Barley	37	9	Rye	33	11	Peas	38	8

Duty one shilling.

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of this body was held yesterday,—"To consider and do all necessary acts, or direct all necessary acts to be done, under the provisions of the Sale of Gas Act 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 66, to consider and do all necessary acts, or direct all necessary acts to be done, upon or in relation to the report of Committee No. 1, upon the reference of Council of the 30th day of April last, as to the providing of apparatus necessary to be provided under said act, to appoint, in conformity with the acts of Council of the 23rd and 30th days of April last, a practical man competent to test gas meters, to be the 'Inspector of Gas Meters' for the City of Dublin, under said act:—"

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

The following members were present:—Aldermen—D'Arcy, D.L., J.P.; Reynolds, J.P.; Roe, D.L., J.P.; Atkinson, Campbell, J.P.; Lambert, J.P.; Mackey, J.P.; Moylan, J.P.; L. Reynolds. Councillors—Bonsall, Wharton, Price, J.P.; M'Swiney, Joseph, Martin (Trinity Ward), M'Cann, Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward), Garde Durdin, Jameson, J.P.; Burke, Whelan, Draper, Richard Kelly, J.P.; Tagart, Kelch, Meehan, Casson, J.P.; Plunkett, Scully, Gavacan, Chambers, Acheson, Redmond, Vance, J.P.; Tracey, O'Neill, Ryan, Lalor, Cordner.

Mr. Farquhar having read the minutes of the previous meeting,

Alderman Reynolds inquired whether his lordship had signed them, as he wished to offer his protest against doing so, on the following grounds:—The minutes just read contained the proceedings of the Council on the 24th April, which related to the reduction of rents of a portion of the Baldoyle estate. He intended to give notice of a motion to rescind the resolution then entered into. They had held two meetings since, at which he was not present, and the present was a special one for the purpose of electing an inspector of gas meters. He would, therefore, not proceed further with the question than merely to state that there was a case prepared for counsel with reference to the illegality of such reduction. The grounds upon which he impeached that act were these. By a deed of 1819 the whole of the city estates were conveyed to the debenture holders as security for the interest payable upon the sum of £220,000. They had also given a mortgage, dated 1853, to the Hibernian Bank, on a loan of £9,000. By the 55th section of the act, they were bound to let all these houses and lands by public auction. Well, they had let lands to Colonel White and Captain Darley in that manner, but without a second auction they had released them from the payment of certain sums, although they were bound by a lease of 31 years, 26 of which were unexpired. Now, he had calculated the amount of money lost upon the principal for 26 years, with 5 per cent. interest, and he found that it was £7,250, which, by the act of 24th of April last, had been transferred from the coffers of the Corporation to the coffers of Col. White and Capt. Darley. He did not want to impeach the intentions of those who voted with the majority upon that occasion, but, bearing in mind that they held the city estates in trust for the payment of the £220,000, salaries, &c., and that, by the 103rd section of the act, it was declared that, if the funds of the Corporation ran short.

Mr. Bonsall called Alderman Reynolds to order; he was proceeding to discuss a question which was not before the house on that day at all.

His Lordship said that Alderman Reynolds was stating the subject of the resolution of which he intended to give notice. It would be much better for him to reserve these statements until he brought forward his resolution. He was aware of the force of these statements, but that, and not the present, was the time to urge urge them. As to having signed the minutes, that was a matter of no importance in the case, for it could not interfere with his motion to rescind.

Mr. Martin (of Fitzwilliam Ward) said that when Alderman Reynolds proposed his resolution he intended to move an amendment, to the effect that the reduction of the rents of all the Baldoyle tenants was illegal—(hear, hear, and laughter)—and that they should be fixed as they stood originally. He rejoiced to see the change which had taken place in Alderman Reynolds' mind upon this subject, and that he concurred with him (Mr. Martin) as to the illegality of the step.

Alderman Reynolds—Well, then, I won't submit my resolution at all to the Council, and, therefore, I won't afford Mr. Martin the opportunity of offering an amendment. We will act under the advice of counsel, and file a bill to make you show cause by what authority you have diminished the funds of the Corporation.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS.

Mr. Farquhar read the following letter from Mr. Bernard Brady, Secretary of the Licensed Grocers and Vintners' Society, in relation to this subject:—

"May 10th, 1860.

"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—At a full meeting of the members of the above association, held at 67, William-street yesterday, I was instructed to respectfully represent to you, in reference to the appointment of an inspector of gas meters (which they understand will take place to-morrow), that they are the only public body in Dublin that took an active part in promoting the measure under which such appointment becomes necessary. They urged the passing of it in consequence of the many complaints as regards the accuracy of the existing mode of registration, and disputes frequently arising therefrom between the gas companies and the consumers. They have further to respectfully state that they are very extensive consumers of gas; their annual accounts for which cannot be under fifteen or sixteen thousand pounds, and are therefore deeply interested in the appointment of a duly-qualified person to discharge the onerous, difficult, and responsible duties of the office. The feel they have a strong claim on the attention of the Corporate Council, and desire me to entreat of them, in the most earnest and respectful manner, not to permanently appoint any party to the office until he shall have undergone an examination before a couple of men of known scientific ability, and obtain from such men a certificate of his competency for the discharge of the important duties that will devolve on him. They feel confident that by the adoption of this course a really efficient man will be obtained, in whom the public will have entire confidence, and the intention of the Legislature carried into effect.—I have the honour to remain, &c.,

BERNARD BRADY, Secretary.

Mr. Price said he considered the suggestions made in the above letter a very good one, and well worthy of their attention. The appointment of the officer now under consideration was very important, and they should endeavour, as far as possible, to obtain the services of a man quite competent to fill the situation.

His Lordship concurred in the observation, but said they were bound to elect this officer before the 13th of May, and he presumed, if they did not, it would be in the power of the Government to appoint one.

Mr. Martin (of Fitzwilliam Ward) said the committee should have taken earlier action upon this matter. It was preposterous to submit the election of the party in question to gentlemen who knew nothing about his duties. The proper way would have been to determine the fitness of the candidates by means of a competitive examination.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) said the difficulty alluded to could be obviated by the officer being elected subject to the condition of being examined by scientific men qualified to determine his fitness.

Mr. Jameson proposed that whoever was elected should submit to an examination to test his capacity.

Mr. Price said he would second Mr. Jameson's resolution

Alderman Lambert said he could see no difficulty in electing a person now, and if they found hereafter that he was not competent to fill the office they could dismiss him.

Mr. Jameson said they could ask the candidate elected if he were willing to submit to an examination, and if he were not, then they should not employ him.

His Lordship then said that, with regard to the election of this officer, there were two courses open to the house—either to resolve themselves into a committee to read the testimonials of the candidates, or to read them without going into committee.

The latter course was adopted.

Mr. Farquhar then read the proposals of the several candidates, together with their testimonials, which were very numerous, and occupied a considerable time.

The candidates were as follows:—William Cotton, Arthur Kavanagh, John Dwyer, Edward Keene, and George Wright, Inspector of Lamps.

The reading of these documents being concluded,

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) moved the following resolution—"That Mr. George Wright was ineligible to be a candidate for the office of Inspector of Gas Meters, because he holds the office of Inspector of Lamps, and if he discharges the duties of that office properly, he could not be able to discharge the duties of any other office, because he is paid £115 per annum by the Hibernian Gas Company, and the public has a right to expect that a person shall be elected who shall be quite independent of the gas company, and because Mr. Wright does not come within the requirements set forth by Committee No. 1, that a practical man should be appointed Inspector of Gas Meters; therefore his application shall not be entertained, and any votes that may be given for him shall be null and void."

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) inquired whether Mr. Martin of (Trinity Ward) was in order in proposing this resolution? He did not think he was.

His Lordship said he thought it would be better for Mr. Martin not to propose the above resolution, but then he was quite at liberty to make what statement he pleased in relation to the election of Mr. Wright to the office of Inspector of meters.

Mr. Martin (of Trinity Ward) then proceeded to state his views as to the impropriety of electing Mr. Wright, and which were substantially the same as those embodied in his resolution.

Alderman Reynolds suggested to Mr. Martin that he ought to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Martin expressed his willingness to do so.

Mr. Martin (of Fitzwilliam Ward) said he was opposed to that course. He then proceeded to vindicate Mr. Wright's character from the insinuations which, he said, were made against him by Mr. Martin (of Trinity Ward), and also referred to some statements in an English publication, called "The Journal of Gas Lighting," corroborative of the views which he had previously expressed as to the necessity of the inspector being an educated man, and being liberally paid.

A warm discussion took place in relation to Mr. Wright's proposing himself as a candidate, in which Aldermen Reynolds and Lambert, and Councillors Acheson, Whelan, and others, took part, when the house proceeded to ballot upon the question, which resulted in the following votes:—For Cotton, 27; Kavanagh, 2; Dwyer, 16; Keene, 7; and Wright, 13.

His Lordship then declared Mr. Cotton duly elected to the office of Inspector of Gas Meters, and a resolution having been passed to that effect, the meeting separated.

DUBLIN WATER BILL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

House of Commons, Thursday Evening.

At the time of private business, this evening,

Mr. Whiteside moved that the petition which he had presented to the House of Commons on Monday evening last, in reference to the Dublin Water Bill, be printed and circulated with the votes. The petition, though the subject matter of it was a private bill, partook of a public character, and it was with a public purpose that he made this motion. The petition complained that a previous petition, presented in reference to the Dublin Water Bill, contained signatures to it which were forgeries.

Colonel French—The petition, sir, has been sent in the usual way to the printing committee; and I humbly suggest that it must remain with them for the present. It is not, therefore, competent for the right hon. member to move that it be printed and circulated with the votes.

Sir Edward Grogan said that the motion of his right honourable friend was in conformity with the rules of the House, as he has stated that he intended to found a motion upon it hereafter.

Mr. Maguire said that he represented in this matter the parties whose conduct was impugned, and that they were most anxious for the fullest possible inquiries into the allegations contained in the last petition. He did not object to the motion of the right hon. and learned gentleman, but hoped that the House would order their petition in reply to these allegations to be also printed and circulated with the votes.

The Speaker—I have to call the attention of the House to the 358th section of the orders, in relation to public business. That section provides that all other such petitions, after they shall have been ordered to lie upon the table, are referred to the committee upon public petitions, without any question being put; but if any such petition relate to any matter with respect to which the member presenting it has given notice of a motion, and the said petition has not been ordered to be printed by the committee, such member may, after notice given, move that such petition be printed with the votes. The question is, to consider whether the committee had time to consider whether the petition should be printed. If they think it should, the object of the right hon. gentleman will have been answered. If not, it will be competent for him to move that it be printed with the votes.

Mr. Whiteside—The petition was presented on Monday last.

Mr. Maguire presented a petition from Francis Codd and John Gray, of Dublin, complaining of certain allegations contained in the petition of Mr. William Brophy, and gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move that it be printed and distributed with the votes.

The petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

GRAND CANAL BILL—SALE TO THE MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN AND GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES OF IRELAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the merits of a bill promoted for the sale of the works and undertakings of the Grand Canal to the above railway companies met again this day, at one o'clock.

Lord Taunton, on the sitting of the committee, asked whether the postponement of yesterday had any effect in bringing about an agreement between the promoters and the Board of Works?

Mr. Durnford said that he had discussed the suggestions of the Board of Works with Mr. Stewart and Sir Richard Griffith. They had come to an agreement on most of the clauses in dispute, but two matters were still undecided; one question was as to the amount of rates to be inserted in the schedule of tolls, but as it was a question of account, the decision of the matter would rest with the committee. The second point still under discussion was, as to the tribunal which should decide the repairs necessary for the canal in any disputes between the Board of Works and the companies. The companies had, in the first instance, selected as the tribunal the Court of Queen's Bench, but were now willing, under the provisions of Mr. Cardwell's act, to refer their differences to a judge of one of the courts in Dublin. Mr. Stewart pressed for the Lord Lieutenant in Council. The reserve fund would, at Mr. Stewart's request, be in the hands of the Paymaster of Civil Service. The companies propose to have recourse to their ordinary funds for the ordinary repairs, but to fall back on the reserve for extraordinary works. When the Board of Works think any repairs necessary, they are to apply to the companies, and if these do not consider such necessary, the promoters propose that there should be an appeal to one of the courts in Dublin. If upon this award the companies do not perform the work, the Board of Works shall have power to make the repairs, and deduct the expenses thereof from the reserve fund.

Mr. Phinn, Q.C., said he had been no party to these conferences; but that an especial object with his clients was, to secure a proper regulation of the tolls and freights.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., felt that his duty was to wait until the clauses providing for the rates and the proper tribunal came before the committee.

Lord Taunton—It would be better to discuss the bill clause by clause; and we shall now proceed to do so. In the first instance, however, we are desirous to have Sir Richard Griffith before us, to give evidence on the general question.

Sir Richard Griffith was accordingly examined by Lord Taunton, and said that, as Chairman of the Board of Works, Ireland, since 1846, he had abundant opportunities of making himself acquainted with the country. An amalgamation must take place between the Canal and the Railway Companies in his opinion, as otherwise the Canal could never contend with two such powerful bodies; he was accordingly quite in favour of the bill enabling the companies to purchase the canal. Even if a new class of proprietors took the management of the canal, they could never work it to advantage. He did not think that any body in Ireland could form such a capital as would enable them to cope with the railways. This caused him to recognise the necessity of the canal being sold to the companies. The canal was of great importance to the internal communication of Ireland, and of absolute necessity for keeping up the water traffic from Limerick to Dublin by the Shannon, or from Waterford to Dublin by the Barrow. £300,000 of public money had been spent upon the Shannon. There were large mills upon the canal, the Shannon, and the Barrow, which had been put up owing to this internal water communication. The canal and railways, being thus united, will control the entire internal communication of Ireland by land and water, and accordingly the public should interfere to guard themselves against excessive freights.

The several clauses of the bill were then examined. The companies consented that the decision of the Board of Control, to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, should be decisive; and that this court should never be compelled to go to a higher tribunal in the character of appellants to support their decision. Should the companies be dissatisfied with it, they should have the right of appeal. The tribunal to whom this right of appeal should be was, according to the companies, a judge of the higher courts; according to Mr. Stewart, the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

The committee reserved the decision of the point until to-morrow, and rose for the day.

COUNTY GALWAY—TUAM FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuam, 11th May.

The May fair of this town, now among the most important in Ireland, was held to-day. So early as 5 o'clock the fair green was crowded with stock of all descriptions, and, as the morning wore on, fresh arrivals continued momentarily to pour in, until at 9 o'clock it presented one dense serried mass of "animated nature." Up to this hour the sales effected were comparatively few. Business then commenced with much briskness, and was spiritedly kept up until noon, when very few lots remained on hands. Prices were far in advance of Ballinasloe, black cattle fully realising 10s., and sheep 5s. a head in advance of the prices received there. In fact, it was decidedly the best fair of the season. Notwithstanding that stock looked poor and emaciated, 3 year-old heifers ranged from £8 to £14 17s. 6d. The show of milch cows was small, but the demand great—prices from £9 to £16. Good hoggets fetched from £2 4s. to 36s. downwards. The supply of bacon pigs was rather limited; the average price was 50s per cwt. The horse fair was small and but little demand.

TULLAMORE FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Thursday, 10th May.

The show of stock this day was not so large as generally expected, nor the quality as good, when compared with our previous fairs, which show the result of the scarcity and dearness of food felt by the fairs of the surrounding country. There were a good many pig-buyers in attendance from Kilkenny and Waterford, &c., and who determined to buy whatever appeared fit for killing. We may quote the following prices:—Pork, 50s to 52s per cwt.; beef at the enormous figure of £60 to £65 per cwt; sheep, store, 30s to 45s; lambs, 20s to 25s; mutton, average 7d to 8½d per lb. Springers sold well from £10 to £16; two-year-old heifers were also in good demand, Mr. W. Gowan from the neighbourhood of Phillipstown, bought several lots—10 at £7 10s each; 4 at £8; 6 at £9; 7 at £7 10s, and several others. Yearlings were also sold well, and brought from £1 10s to £3 10s. Dry cows—The principal purchasers were Messrs. Flynn, of Celbridge, who purchased 30 three-year-olds at £7 each; Mr. Nolan, of Ballina, 20 at an average of £6 5s; Mr. Mooney, Smithstown, and Mr. Michael Cullen, of Maynooth, were also in attendance. A favourable change in the weather has added greatly to the number.

The "Star" condemns the attempt in the Lords to continue the paper duty, and remarks, that if the Lords cannot originate a tax or alter a bill dealing with taxation, can they, without a violation of the privileges of the Commons, continue a tax which the House of Commons has condemned?

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER-WORKS BILL.

House of Commons, Friday, 3-20 p.m.

The Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill has been thrown out, the committee having just declared that the standing orders were not dispensed nor complied with.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The *Post* says that the rumour that the French Government has demanded explanations from Prussia on the augmentation of its war budget has no foundation.

CHINA—THE TEA AND SILK MARKETS.

The news by telegram was, yesterday, of an adverse character, the alteration in the rate of exchange amounting to 1¼ per cent. at Hongkong, and 3¼ per cent. at Shanghai, will lead to an increase in the demand for silver for China. The intelligence of the panic and suspension of trade at Shanghai, in consequence of the progress of the rebels, caused holders of silk to withdraw their stock from market. They are anticipating an advance in price, and await the arrival of the mail which will be delivered in London to-morrow. The tea market was also excited yesterday, and a large portion of the quantity declared for the public sales has been withdrawn.

PULLINGER AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

It is understood that the Stock Exchange Committee have not been able thus far to trace the possibility of Pullinger having incurred losses on the Stock Exchange to amount even to quarter the extent of his embezzlements. His largest loss was through a firm which failed some time back, and in which he himself was a defaulter for about £14,000, a circumstance which was concealed at the time, in the hope that he would ultimately pay it; about £1,000, however, is all that is believed to have been recovered from him afterwards. His operations with an outsider, who recently died, leaving a large fortune, are supposed to have been of an extensive character. Pullinger frequently paid for considerable amounts of security, of which he took possession, and it will be highly important if any of these can be traced. It is now clearly established that he had large transactions on the turf, but the impression conveyed from the evidence obtained on that point is, that he was usually a winner.

STATE OF THE CONTRACT MORTAR VESSELS.

An inspection of two more of the contract mortar vessels has taken place at Chatham, and the result shows that both are utterly unfit for further service.

The "Times" says, that so rotten were they found to be, that after a portion of the planking being removed enough was exhibited to satisfy the officers not to extend the survey.

The Admiralty order for their being broken up is at once expected. The whole of the gun and mortar vessels at Chatham were built by contract, and judging from the inspection which has already taken place of four, the result will probably be that a survey would show that the majority, if not nearly the whole, will be found rotten and unfit for further service.

ARRIVAL OF THE SULTAN WITH THE PENINSULAR MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The Sultan, with the Peninsular mails, has arrived, bringing 42 passengers, specie value £3,486, and a cargo of oranges, eggs, &c. The Sultan sailed from Lisbon on the 7th, Oporto 8th, and Vigo 8th. On the 7th she spoke the (s.s.) Calcutta, from Brazils, steering into Lisbon; on the 10th, in the Channel, the Royal mail ship Tyne, with outward Brazilian mails; on same day exchanged signals with ship Hastings, and passed (s.s.) Africa.

LISBON, MAY 7TH.—The celebrated Count de Bolhad, who is implicated in the late false coinage affair, was unsuccessfully sought for by the police on the 4th. He is said to be immensely rich.

The Portuguese expedition to Angola will comprise 3 frigates and 1,600 men.

Exchanges—London, 90 days, 53¼; Paris, 532; Amsterdam, 42¼; Hamburg, 47¼; Genoa, 529. Renies, 3 per cent. interest. January, 1850, 46 to 46½; coupons, 45 to 45½.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT BOLOGNA.

ROME, MAY, 10TH.—The official *Giornale di Roma* says that the reception of King Victor Emmanuel at Bologna was very different to what the Turin papers represented. The King was to have passed seven days at Bologna, but spent only two days, and was very anxious to leave.

FRANCE.

The steel-plated frigate Normandie is being repaired for sea at Cherbourg; when ready she is to proceed to the Mediterranean.

A letter from Trieste speaks of the enlistment in Ireland for the army of the Pope as having been eminently successful. The first arrivals of Irishmen would embark at Trieste for Ancona. If the number of Irish recruits increases they will be shipped at Cork direct for Civita Vecchia. The writer adds, that the persons charged with the enlistment in Ireland had been very deficient in their selection, and that, in consequence, several of their recruits had been rejected by the military inspectors.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the usual monthly returns of the Bank of France, which shows the following results, as compared with the last April account. Increased cash three and one-tenth millions; bills discounted not yet due, 10½ millions; treasury balance, 26 millions; decreased advances, 10½ millions; bank notes, 22½ millions; current accounts, ½ million.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 10.—Marshal O'Donnel has arrived, and has been received with enthusiasm.

The Army of Africa will enter Madrid to-morrow.

Count de Montemolin and his brother embarked this evening for Port Vendres.

The *Correspondens Autografa* maintains the authenticity of the text of the renunciation of Count de Montemolin which it recently published.

COMMERCIAL.

The joint-stock banks have reduced their allowance on deposits to 3¼ per cent., the London and Westminster giving 2¾ only on sums below £500. The terms at the discount establishments are 3¾ per cent. for money at call, and 4 per cent., with seven days' notice. There was a fair demand at the Bank to-day for discount at the reduced rate. No bullion operations of any importance took place at the Bank. The Railway market has been rather heavy, and closed at an average decline of about ½ per cent.

BIRTHS

Dundas—May 8, at Wood Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, of a son.

Gahan—May 11, at 62, Lower Leeson-street, Mrs. Walter C. Gahan of a son, still born.

Hume—May 9, at 16, Wilton-street, Belgrave-square, the wife of Lieutenant Hume, C.B., Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.

James—May 10, at Mespil Terrace, Kingstown, the wife of John James, Esq., of a son.

Jones—May 11, at 3, Frankfort-terrace, Rathgar, the wife of William E. Jones, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

Power—May 9, at Tramore, the lady of Richard Power, Esq., Poulldrew House, Portlaw, of a daughter.

Shekleton—May 10, the wife of Robert William Shekleton, Esq., of 17, Upper Gloucester-street, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Broke and Gurdon—May 8, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Philip Gurdon, Horace, only son of Major-General Broke, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Brampton Gurdon, Esq., M.P., of Letton, Norfolk.

Chapman and Forster—May 8, at Heworth, by the Rev. J. H. Chester, George Chapman, Esq., Borris, county Carlow, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Richard Carnaby Forster, Esq., of Whitehouse, Gateshead.

Houston and Monteith—May 8, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, London, by the Rev. Murdoch Kirby, Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex, Captain Wallace Houston, Royal Navy, son of Sir Robert Houston, of Clerkington, N.B., to Caroline Frederica, only surviving child of Lieutenant-General Monteith, K.L.S., and Mrs. Monteith.

DEATHS.

Brownrigg—May 9, at Camolin, Maria, daughter of Rev. D. Brownrigg, aged 20 years.

Bryan—May 10, at Portrush, the residence of Mrs. Richardson, Charlotte Mary, the infant daughter of Smith Bryan, Esq., of Fort Royal, Rathmullen, aged 7 months.

Mooney—May 7, at her sister's residence, Church-street, Castleblayney, Catherine, wife of Mr. James Mooney, late of the Railway Hotel, aged 30 years.

Murray—May 6, at Garry Cottage, Perth, Miss Madeline Murray, last surviving daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart., of Clermont.

Palmer—May 10, in the 42nd year of her age, of inflammation of the lungs, Jane Edwina, the dearly-beloved and ever-to-be-lamented wife of Mr. Thomas Palmer, merchant, Belturbet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, MAY 11.—ARRIVED—Irene, Stettin, timber; Eagle, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Hero, Rye, timber; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods; five colliers.

SAILED—Princess, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Perth, Liverpool, oats; Morrivenna, Bristol, potatoes; Henry, Newport, goods; Irishman, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Vanguard, steamer, Glasgow, goods; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Keste, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Ocean Pearl, Preston, porter; Mars, steamer, Wexford, goods; Majestic, Arklow, timber.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MAY 12.

Morning Tide, 3-37. Evening Tide, 4-2.

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